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ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY

Seal of Hugh O'Neill, King of Ulster

Volume XV

BELFAST
DAVIDSON & M'CORMACK, NORTH GATE WORKS
1909

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ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

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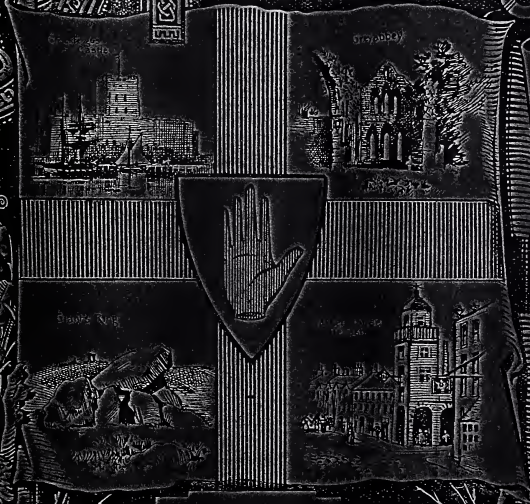

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ULSTER JOURNAL

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VOL. XV. FEBRUARY, 1909. No. 1.

Ancient Irish Drinking Cups.

By W. J. KNOWLES, M.R.I.A.

WE find among Irish antiquities numbers of small vessels to which we give the name of drinking cups. Some of these are of earthenware, some of stone, wood, horn, and in a few instances bronze.

In the introductory volume to O'Curry's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, by W. K. Sullivan, there are many kinds of drinking vessels mentioned (see pp. cccl v.—ccclvi.), which are mostly made of wood or horn. He mentions the wooden platters upon which the cooked meat was placed, and the *lestra* or drinking vessels of yew. "These *lestra* were of different sizes, as the *ædans* or pigins, the *cuads* or mugs, the *medars* or larger mead and beer vessels. In the houses of the higher classes *cuachs* or cups of bronze, silver, and even gold were to be found displayed on the shelves on festive occasions." Mention is also made of *milans* or pitchers with handles, and *curms* or horns made of ox-horn for drinking ale.

All the kinds of ancient Irish drinking cups that an archæologist is acquainted with are not enumerated in the above list, but possibly only those in use at the time the manuscripts describing them were written are described. Many of the names are familiar, and the majority of them have continued in use to a comparatively late period. About fifty or sixty years ago almost every farmer or labourer had a series of wooden vessels, many of them similar to those above mentioned. You would have seen displayed on the dresser, cups, bowls, basins, platters, mugs, piggins, noggins, and on a stand near the door the water-cans or pitchers with handles. The medars or methers were not then in use as far as I know, though I have known mead, the drink served in medars, being made in farm houses not long since, and the medars or methers could not therefore have been long out of use. Sir William Wilde in his catalogue of the museum of the R.I.A. says there were twenty specimens of

methers in the museum. Some had one handle, some had two handles, and others four. There is no mention of the places in which these methers were found. Several were presented to the museum; some, I should think, by persons who had seen them in actual use. In vol. xiii., pp. 25—30, of this journal, I described a series of wooden vessels in my own collection mostly found in peat bogs. There are two methers figured, one of which contained bog butter. There is also a cup with a handle very like in shape to the stone cup which will be afterwards described and shown in Fig. 2. All the wooden vessels before mentioned, which were common about the middle of last century, are getting out of fashion, and are being replaced by delf, tinned, or enamelled iron ware, and the wooden articles are becoming so rare that they are being collected by the pedlars and ragmen and sold as antiquities.

Earthen vessels do not appear to have been rare in ancient Ireland, as most museums and private collections contain series of such vessels. In volume i. of this journal, p. 91, I describe and figure some examples of ancient Irish pottery which was used in connection with burials. I gave the divisions according to the classification in use by English archæologists at the date of writing my paper. These were cinerary urns, incense cups, food vessels, and drinking cups. This division is now found to be quite misleading, as any one might take the cinerary urn on account of its being first mentioned to be the earliest, and the drinking cup from being last in the list to be the latest, but the hon. John Abercromby, at the meeting of the British Association in Belfast in 1902, showed in his paper—*The earliest bronze age ceramic type in Britain*—that the drinking cup or *beaker*, as he names it to bring it into agreement with the name given to similar vessels in Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, is the earliest of our sepulchral vessels, and that it reaches back on the continent to the stone age and in England belongs probably to the transition period from stone to bronze, but certainly to the early bronze age. The beaker was succeeded by the food vessels, which is the name given to our smaller vessels of ancient earthen pottery, and the cinerary urn is found to be the latest of all. Abercromby has made this clear in a series of papers (1) the Belfast paper, published in the journal of the anthropological institute, vol. xxxii., p. 373, (2) in the proceedings of the soc. antiq. Scot., vol. xxxviii., p. 323, when the same subject is further discussed, and (3) on the *relative chronology of some cinerary urn types of Great Britain and Ireland*, published in same journal, vol. xli., p. 185.

The beaker or drinking cup can scarcely be said to have been found among sepulchral pottery in Ireland. In the Dublin museum there are some fragments of pottery obtained from one grave at Moytura in co. Sligo, which are believed to belong to the beaker class, and are the only examples acknowledged to have been found in Ireland, but as the beaker reached England from the continent, it would naturally, I should think, reach Ireland, if it

reached it at all, from England, therefore why a single case should be found in Ireland at a point farthest removed from England is rather a puzzling question.

At Whitepark bay, co. Antrim, which was a stone age settlement, we find numerous fragments of pottery in connection with flint implements and other examples of stone age industry. We find numerous portions of rims, bottoms, and sides of the earthen pottery used by the people of this early time, and though a whole vessel has scarcely ever been found it is quite easy from the portions recovered from these sites to restore the original shape and size of several vessels. I have restored and figured some large vessels,* and I now show a small one, half size, which must have been a drinking cup, in Fig. 1.

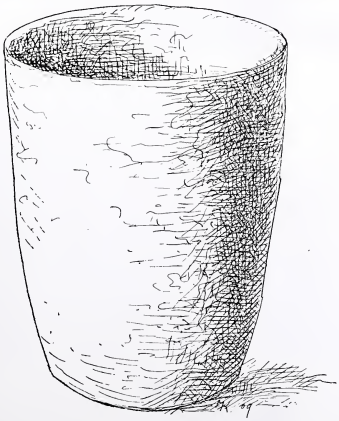

FIG. 1.—DRINKING CUP OF POTTERY FROM WHITEPARK BAY, COUNTY ANTRIM (Restored).

I have two portions of the vessel which fit together, and reach continuously from the lip to the bottom, so that we can see its length to have been 5½ inches, and by continuing the circle of the portion of rim the breadth at the mouth is found to be 4¾ inches. I have used particular care in the measurements, and I am satisfied that the figure represents the appearance which the vessel presented when perfect. There is no decoration of any kind on this small cup, and it was evidently used for domestic purposes.

* See Journal, Royal Society Antiquities, Ireland, Vol. iv., 5th series, Fig. 4, p. 253.

Stone cups are rather rare, but examples are occasionally found. Sir William Wilde in his catalogue says the museum of the R.I.A. had two examples, one of which has a handle. This specimen is shown in the catalogue at p. 114, Fig. 87. I show a similarly shaped example from my own collection in Fig. 2, half size. It was found at Connor about thirty years ago.

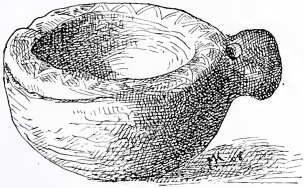

Fig. 2.—Pottery Drinking Cup from Connor, County Antrim.

Its height is 2½ inches, and breadth across the mouth 3¾ inches. It is made of soap stone, and is ornamented by a line round it below the lip and by crossed lines on top of the lip. The hollow of the cup has been rather rudely scooped out. I have seen larger as well as smaller specimens. I have a small cup which is only 1½ inches high and 2½ inches in width at the mouth. It has a handle, and in shape resembles Fig. 2. I have other specimens without handles.

Horn cups are mentioned by O'Curry and also by Wilde. At the time his catalogue was written he considered such cups very rare, but stated that the academy were fortunate in possessing two specimens, one circular and the other squarish in section. The squarish one is figured on p. 265 of the catalogue. It is similar in shape to the wooden methers, but much smaller. I

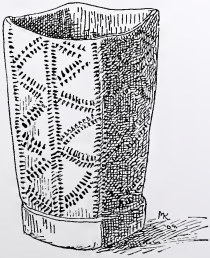

Fig. 3.—Horn Cup from Sliabh Mis, County Antrim.

show half size in Fig. 3 a similar horn cup. It is 3½ inches high, 2½ inches wide at the mouth, and 2 inches across the bottom. It is also squarish in shape. The bottom is of wood, and has been pressed in no doubt when the horn had been softened with hot water. I bought it from a dealer fully thirty years ago, who described it to me as having been found in bog near Slemish. It is ornamented with several zigzag lines, made up of marks or dots somewhat wedge-shaped in appearance which apparently had been burned in. I show another horn cup from my collection in Fig. 4, also half size. It has been

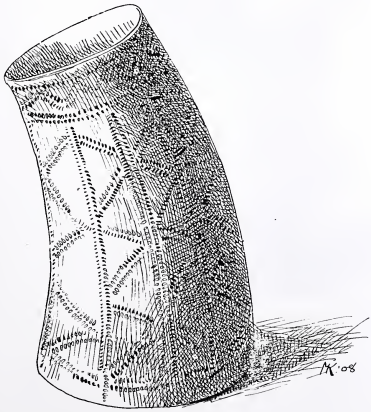

FIG. 4.—HORN CUP FROM PORTGLENONE.

formed from the basal portion of a cow's horn, and has not, like the last mentioned specimen, been compressed into a squarish shape. It has, however, similar ornamentation to that on Fig. 3, there being eight panels of such ornament round the cup, besides a row round the bottom and a border round the top. The wooden bottom is secured by small bronze nails. It was found at Portglenone fully twenty years ago. I have another highly ornamented horn cup of same size, but the bottom is in the smaller end. Also another slightly smaller of same shape unornamented, besides several smaller examples, some of which are reported to have been found in bogs.

Drinking cups of bronze are not plentiful, but some specimens are described in Wilde's catalogue. About twenty-five years ago I bought from

Wm. Arthurs, of Ballymena, a well known dealer in antiquities, a bronze cup. He told me it was found in a bog not far from Killagan railway station, about midway between Ballymena and Ballymoney. Its height is 4¾ inches, width at the mouth 4⅛ inches, and across the bottom 2½ inches. It is shown half size in Fig. 5. It has been cast in a mould, as the mark where the

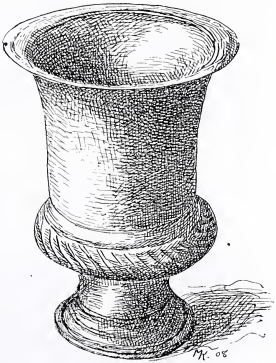

Fig. 5.—Bronze Cup from Killagan, County Antrim.

molten metal was poured in is visible in a rough projection in the bottom. I went with Arthurs to the place where he bought it in order to find out its history and see where it was found, but when we reached the place we learned that the owner of the house had gone to Scotland and neither of the two women whom we saw knew anything about it. Arthurs said he bought it from a woman who followed after him in the evening when he was on his way home, that she came out of this particular house, but from her manner he believed she sold it unknown to the other members of the family.

My investigation not being satisfactory I took the opportunity when in London to show it to some persons of judgment in such matters, among others to sir John Evans at a meeting of the society of antiquaries. I did not, however, feel sufficiently enlightened on this interview, and I took it to the British museum and showed it to sir A. W. Franks. He and some members of his staff compared it with other objects in the museum, and eventually told me that it agreed best with articles of Indian manufacture. It is possible that some person, soldier or sailor, returning from India to

Ireland may have brought such an object with him, but I have myself examined many Indian objects of brass or bronze and spent a good deal of time in the Indian museum in South Kensington, but I could not observe any similar cup. It has many characters in common with Irish articles. For instance the colour is similar to that of many bronze implements, and the slanting fluted ornamentation on the bulb below the cup is similar to that on the sides of many bronze celts. The parallel lines round the lip and other parts are similar to those on some stone beads or spindle whorls, so plentiful in co. Antrim. The reason I have never figured and described this cup before was owing to my being impressed with the opinion I received at the British museum, though I felt that it was not quite convincing, and therefore I always had doubts on the subject. I still feel that it may possibly turn out to be what I was at first led to believe that it was, an Irish bronze drinking cup.

The Ulster Civil War, 1641.

"The King's Commission" in the County Cavan.

By Thomas Fitzpatrick, ll.d.

[Matter interlined on the original manuscripts I place within brackets.]

(Continued from vol. xiv., part 4, page 177.)

27. Alexander Anderson does not appear to have heard anything about "the commission," although he had some opportunity of noting their proceedings:

And further sayth that, whilst this deponent was a prisoner amongst the Rebells, he saw and observed that James meCabe of *(blank)* in the said County, gent, heretofore clark of the Crowne for a County in Conaght, & an attorney in the Kings Bench, was Clark for the Rebells & ridd up and down with them, and was their chief adviser & dyrector in their actions.—(Jur. xxvi. July, 1642.)

28. Ambrose Bedell, second son of bishop Bedell of Kilmore, had reason to know a good deal about the Irish gentlemen of the county Cavan. Yet in his lengthy deposition he is silent on the subject of "the commission." He rather shows that the Irish believed they had sufficient warrant in their own position.

ii, 105, 106.

And further sayth, That the Rebells did often say, That they would neither leave English nor Scottishe nor protestants nor any nation but themselves in Ireland.

Who were "the rebels" that said so? How far did the alleged speakers represent the promoters of the movement? The commissioners, it appears, had no curiosity to know such particulars. The general accusation sufficed—when there really was nothing in particular.

And this depon^t hath heard the Rebells vtter and vse divers opprobious words against the Lords Justices and Counsell of the Kingdom.

And further sayth that Mr. Luke Dillon, of Trinity Island, seemed long not to partake with the Rebells, and tould this depon^ts father that he was loth to joine with them: But after when the said Luke Dillon's father was dead, The said Luke Dillon sayd he had a l^er fro the Lord Dillon his brother, whereby he was advised to p'take with the Rebells to save the old Erle of Roscomon's goodes, And that thereupon the said Luke did joine and p'take wth the Rebells of the English Pale only: but not with the other Rebells: ffor that they were of different counsells & factions.—(Jur. xxvi. October, 1642.)

Neither in the foregoing nor in any other portion of the same deposition does "the commission" receive any attention.

It was not of the purpose of the depositions to say much about the unpopularity of the lords justices. There are, however, some passages to be found similar to the first part of the extract before us which show that the older gentry deeply resented the circumstance of such base rulers being placed over them.

29. Richard Castledine, of Farnham castle, for a short time fellow-prisoner in Clough-Oughter with bishop Bedell, his two sons and son-in-law, Alexander Clogy, says:

ii, 115.

He hath often been perswaded in his conscience that they never had any authority from his maiesty for the disarming of the English, and so I am at this present.—(Jurat 19 July, 1642.)

Of his release he says:

After a month stay wee weare released by some exchange of prisoners which Sr James Crage Knight had taken; and myselfe had a chamber appoynted in my owne howse at ffarnam and a garde sent and appoynted to look vnto me: and luck *(sic)* Dillon Esquiere, Phillip mcMullmore Rely [of], Mr. Dennis Sheridan [minister], became bound for me that I should be a true prisoner there, for I was very weak with sickness [while] being in said castle of Clowater, and when I wanted any reliefe for myselfe wife and children I should have liberty to go to buie it in the country and returne whom *(sic)* againe a trew prisoner.

It was in the house of Denis O'Sheridan, minister, that bishop Bedell died (7 February, 1641–2). Many others, English and Protestant, found refuge in the same house for several months after the bishop's death—to the 15th of June, 1642, if not longer.

30. Another fellow-prisoner of Bedell's was Arthur Culme, the owner or governor of the castle. He was the first to be committed to it; and Clogy hints that Culme was well served, for it was his duty

to keep the island fortress in repair as "service" for certain lands by him held. The account of his arrest, as deposed to by himself, is to our present purpose. He had just heard of the rising from one named Pallat :—

ii, 133-140.

The said Pallatt had scantlie donne this relacon, when the high sheriffe of that countie, Mulmore mcEdmond Relie, wth divers in his companie, knocked at this deponts doore and required entrance and conference wth this depont, and the speedie advancemt hee had for service for his Matie. This depont nothing suspecting him opened his doores, an immediatelie there rushed in divers men with skeanes swords pistolls and pikes, and tould this depont that hee must yeald himself and his arms and amunicon into theyre handes, for they had a Comission from his Matie to disarme all the Brittish, Being by the deponent demanded the reason of it, they said the intention of his Matie was by theire meanes to bring into subiection the puritan faction of the parliament of England, and that they would right the Queens Matie for aspersions layd on the royall to bould for them to speak or without modestie to be related.

Who said so? They did not all speak at once. My experience of these depositions has made me rather suspicious of what "they" said. I am more than suspicious of what "they" are reported to have said in the following :

Having thus with naked weapons at the brest of this depont ceased *(sic)* him, they tould him if there were resistance made by anie that theire comission was to kill theire wives and children before theire faces to burne theire houses and afterwards to kill the parties resisting.—(Jurat May 6, 1642.)

Such is the statement made *in camera* behind the backs of the accused. Yet no action for slander would lie, as no one in particular is represented as saying such things.

ii, 143.

31. Robert Day, parish of Castleterra, is not so vague as the Clough-Oughter deponent.

Daniell Rely being demanded by the depont by what authority they took away his goodes, they said they were the Queenes souldiers & would display her banners on Dublin greene & had commission for what they did [to the English], & if he would not presently depart they would kill him.—(Jur. xvii. Junij, 1642.)

We can at least gather that, in this case, "they" means Daniel O'Reilly. Day, like Culme, does not say who gave the "commission"; but, to the ingenious reader, that would offer no difficulty.

32. John Dudd, parish of Ballyhaise, is probably more correct in his report.

ii, 145.

And that the said Hugh (Brady) then sayed that he took them by the appoyntment and for the vse of Phillip mcShane o'Realy, who was then a chief comaunder of the Rebells in that county.—(Jur. xxviii. April, 1642.)

33. "Symon Greame of Clanroe, in the county of Cavan," deposes:

ii, 151.

That he heard the above-named James Beataghe say that Ireland would never [be] vnder the English Government as it was, but that they would have an Irishman to be cheeve Governor in this Kingdom.—(Jurat 12 9ber, 1642.)

34. Francis Grehame "of Dromgoon in the county of Cavan, yeoman."

And further this depont sayeth, That he hearde Owen mcConnor Rellie of Kilclaghie diverse tymes say, that if he had all the goodes that was vpon the two poles of Kilclaghie and Killeter appertayning to this deponent, it was too little for him, considering the losse of his rent since the plantation, wch was wrongfullie taken and detayned from him, And that Edmond Rellie of Clanroe and fferral Rellie saide to this deponent, after he was put out of his house and his goodes taken from him, That if he came neare to the place where his goodes, corne, and household stuff was, they would take off his head from his shoulders.—(Jurat 2 November, 1642.)

35. "John mcKeene *(sic)*, of Clankeine in the county of Cavan," represents:

ii, 165.

The comon Rebells saying they had the Kings warrant for what they did: & that it was tyme for them to look for their owne landes that the English hadd kept from them thirty three years.—(Jurat 12 Oct., 1642.)

36. Martin Little "of Annaghline in the county of Cavan"—

ii, 167.

And further this deponent sayeth, That when the persons above-named was Robbing his house and takeing his Cattle vpon New Years day last the foresaid Owen Rellie said that they would not have the Kings of England to Rule any more over them for they had to much of them alreddie, but they would be Kinges themselves.—(Jurat November 9, 1642.)

There was no pretence of a commission from the king on that occasion.

37. William North "of Corincooney in the county Cavan," deposes:

ii, 179.

The parties that he knoweth to be in Rebellion in that countie are these that follow, vizt, Tho. Bradie viccar of the parish of Lowie (see No. 20, postscript), Whom this depont did heare say to some of the protestants, Yow have kept or Landes long enough, & it is now tyme for vs to look for or Rentes; Richard Ashe of Lismemaine, Esqre, Chancellor of the dioces of Kilmore; Hugh Bradie of Culluntroghe in the same countie [formerly a protestant minister]; Cormuck Bradie of Crossereoghe in the same countie, gent . . . —(Jur. vltimo die Junij, 1642.)

Thomas Brady (formerly a protestant clergyman) points to the real commission.

38. Robert Symons, parish of Killashandra,

ii, 185.

hath heard itt credibly reported that the rebells vpon the taking away of his goods said that they had more right to them then he, and yt this depont and the rest of the English had inhabited this Kingdom long enough, and that it was now high time for them (meaning the Irish) to recover and repossesse theire owne, And yt the said Rebells first said yt they had the Kings warrant and afterwards the Queenes warrant for what they did, Otherwise (soe said they) men might well think they never would have risen in that manner and have done as they did.—(Jur. 9 9bris, 1642.)

In this gather-up of hearsays two inconsistent positions get jumbled together. In the first place "they" insist on their own right to seize the goods of the English; and then pretend that "they" had no less than two warrants, for an alleged reason, of which the deponent may have heard among his own people.

ii, 187.

39. John M'Skimene *(sic)*, of Irregle in the county Cavan, deposes:

That he heard one Patrick Bradie of Irregle a notorious Roage [publiquely] say that the English should never have any more government over Ireland; but for the King they would pay him his rent if he would send for it.—(Jurat November 12, 1642.)

40. James Stewart "of Killalisse in the county of Cavan" deposes that

ii, 196.

Brian mcOliver of Killalisse, Shane o'Relie of the same, Donnell Relie of the same, did enter, and dispossessed this deponent of his houses and land, alleadging it was theire owen Inheritance.—(Jur. 12 9ber 1642.)

40. William Watt of Yeoghall (Oghill), county Cavan,

. . . When he demanded of the Rebells why or for what cause they soe robbed the Scottish and English, The said Rebells replied that it was for the defence of their religion, And when this deponent answered, that they (meaning the Irish) might enioy their religion without that violence, Whereupon the said Rebells returned answer that they had the King's warrant for what they did, that the English and Scottish had enioyed the Kingdom too long, and that they sinned in looking at us going on the ground by them, And that we, meaning the protestants, were no Xtians unlesse we were Xtened agayne by theyr priestes

"They" said; but who they were that said such things, or how many they were, we ask in vain, because the examiners have left the matter so.

And this deponent further saith that it was a comon speech among the Rebells, both the meane and the more eminent, that their dayly prayers were that Collonell o'Rely, *viz.*, Philip mcHugh mcShane, should be King, these being their usuall wordes, God blesse King o'Rely.

And this deponent further sth that being in the towne of Cavan within the said County about a fortnight after Xmas last he heard a publique p'clamation made for free liberty to all

such as would resort to Keep the market there, wch p'clamation was made not in the name of the Kings Matie but in the name of the sd Collonell o'Reilly, and that when the sd p'clamation was ended the generall crye in conclusion was God save King o'Rely.—(Jurat Novemb. 12, 1642.)

In the foregoing, we are permitted to see things as through a distorting medium. It would be interesting to know how the deponent can swear to the "common speech" among the people who were (we are to suppose) thirsting for his blood.

41. Symon Wesnam "of Carrickmore in the county of Cavan."

ii, 204-6.

. . . which Rebells said they did rise into Armes for Relligion and upon a letter from the Queene. . . . Thomas Bradie priest of the parish of Ana, who said that the English did govern this Kingdom with a most tiranical governmt—(Jur. xxii. July, 1642.)

This Thomas Brady is not to be confounded with the Vicar mentioned in Nos. 20 and 37.

ii, 217.

42. Henry Baxter, gentleman,

saith that at length the grand Rebells Phillip o'Rely, Edmond o'Rely, Richard Ashe and Mullmore o'Rely gave this depont and about 130 more protests a passe in his Maties name to [goe] to Trim : But when they vsed his Maties name, whether they meant his Maty of England or a King of theire owne making, he cannot tell : And saith that the said Phillip o'Rely is by the Rebells constituted president of the countie of Cavan & [Province] of Ulster, & taketh vpon him that comand : & to be cheefe of the Rebells counsell there.—(Jur. 21 Junij, 1643.)

On better authority, we learn that Sir Phelim O'Neill was elected Lord President of Ulster.

43. John Bourke, "gentleman, agent for the Honble. Sir Charles Coote, Knight and Baronet, at his Ironworks of Dowbally in the county of Cavan," deposes to various losses to his master in the counties of Roscommon and Cavan. He is silent on the subject of "the commission."—(Cavan ii, fol. 223.)

44. The deposition* of George Creighton, vicar of the parish of Lurgan, in the county of Cavan, may be set down as the longest in the T.C.D. collection, running to thirty-two foolscap pages, closely written, and containing about sixteen thousand words. The deponent is often amusing owing to his simplicity and prejudices; but he appears to give to the best of his recollection a faithful account of what came within the sphere of his own experience. On the night of the 23rd October in his house at Virginia, he was roused from his

* This deposition is printed, Gilbert, *Affairs in Ireland in 1641, &c.*, vol. i., pp. 525-546—I transcribe from the T.C.D., MSS.

sleep by those who brought him the "sad news" of the rebellion; and soon word was brought that "there was one Mr. O'Reilly with an Army who would presently come and cut all our throats." With his wife and children "he sat down, and, with all the good wordes he could, prepared himself and them for the worst."

ii, 227-242.

After some time one knocked at the doare, wch this depont stepping to open, expecting to meete with a sword or skean to be thrust into his belly, Asked, Whoe is there. O, said the other servant (whom he had sent forth), there is good newes: Bee not yow afraid; the Irish will do noe hurt to yow, nor to any of your countrymen. Captn Terlagh mcShane mcPhillip o'Rely hath sent to warn yow least you should be fryted, and he prays yow to come & speak with him: Whereupon the depont went forth to him & fownd him neere the wood aforemenconed, and about 20 or 24 men with him: Whoe all badd me hartily welcome, and prayed mee to fear no evill: There was a generall Insurreccon through the Kingdom wholly, The Castle of Dublin was taken, And all the Castles and Citties of Ireland, They had directions from his Maty to doe all theis thinges to curb the Parliamt of England, [for] All the Catholicks in England should have been compelled to goe to Church, or [els] they shold all be hanged before their owne dores on Tewsday next, And asked this depont if he were not privy to such a plott, He answered he never heard of any such matter, nor did believe that there was any such thing thought upon by the English.—(Jur xv. Aprilis, 1643.)

Creighton returned to his own house and remained there until 15 September, 1642, during which period of eleven months he relieved many hundreds of the dispossessed English of Cavan and Fermanagh on their way to Dublin. In his own simple straightforward manner he relates:

The Depont did manifestly see the Providence of God in seating him there at Virginia: Hee never had the like store of Provition to that wch God had then given him: & because he was a Scotchman he was not pillaged. Wherefore he layd aside all thoughts of removing soe long as there was any need of staying there: & made his wiffe and family to vndertake, That in this trouble God had called them to doe that service, & praied them every one in the feare of God to set themselves awork: And blessed be God, although with weakness and many failings, Wee did offer or lives to serve God in this employmt, This depont saying many times that their lives were nothing so much worth as were the lives of those who should undoubtedly perish, if we shold fly & seeke only to serve ourselves: & withall saying to his wiffe, that he saw most clearly, That it was the will of God that shee shold stay still at Virginia, Yea it seemed to him, that he did heare God comand him soe to doe.

(*To be continued.*)

The Mac Suibhne of Banagh and Fanad and na Doinaigh, in Tír-conaill.

By Francis Joseph Bigger.

(Continued from vol. xiv., page 94.)

Copied from the Ordnance Survey Letters, R.I.A., Co. Donegal.

Ardara, 18 Oct., 1835. Sunday night.

I have made every exertion since I wrote last to get the correct names in the parish of Iniscaol, and succeeded to my satisfaction. I shall now direct your attention to some difficult names and curious places in it, and first to the name of the parish.

The parish takes its name from an island (near the mouth of Gweebarra Bay) on which stand the ruins of the church of Conall *caol*, or the *slender*, from whom the island was named. On this island the people were in the habit of performing a turas, *i.e.*, tours or pilgrimages (not *turres*), but latterly it became a place of amusement and drinking, so that the clergy thought it proper to condemn the practice, to the rapid decrease of the fame of Conall the *slender*. During the *turas*, the senior of the house of O'Breslen (of which family St. Conall is said to have been a member and the patron) attended with the bell of the saint called *Beárnán Conaill*. He generally sat or stood or knelt at a *sacred* rocky place called *Conall's bed*, and, praying in Latin, held forth the bell to be kissed by the pilgrims; for which office it was a part of the ceremony that he should receive more or less from each of them. After the abolition of the station the value of the bell was somewhat lessened, and the O'Breslin, who formerly lived in the parish of Iniscaol, but now in Glengesh, in the parish of Killybegs, was tempted to sell it to major Nesbit, of Woodhill, for (it is supposed) six pounds, to the great displeasure of St. Conall and his own relatives, who received no part of the money. He will have no luck now, because everything got on the devil's back falls under his belly, and some say that Conall, the son of Michael O'Breslin, of Glengesh, had no right to dispose of this bell, as others contend with him for the seniority and chieftainship. I think, however, that, as the matter cannot now be settled otherwise, major Nesbit will possess it in peace until his death, which must happen in a few years. I shall call on the major to-morrow and get a view of this sacred relic, if he will have the kindness to permit me, and I have no doubt of his kindness in that way, as all collectors of the reliques of the old time are fond of exhibiting their collections.

The names of món an áit, *the field of the litter*, and loč muc, are explained by the peasantry by the fable of Ergoman or Fergoman and the *pig*,

of which I remember I said something before. Crannogboy is said to have been the residence of O'Baoighill in ancient times, and some of the walls of his fortress are yet shown there. I cannot, however, think that this was the seat of *the O'Baoighill*, as there are two other places, seats of that family, of more importance in the county, viz., Ballybaoighill, in the west of Donegal, town, and Kiltures Lough in Iniscaol, which I find marked on Norden's map as "Enish-O'Boyle." On an island in this lough are yet to be seen the ruins of a strong house, which tradition remembers to have been built by a bishop O'Boyle.

There is another lake on the borders of Lackagh, called Loċ a' Dúin *(lacus munitionis)*, on an island in which is a large square building, supposed to have belonged to the O'Baoighill. This Lackagh is mentioned by the Four Masters at the year 1530:—"Conor oge O'Baoighill, Tanist of Boylagh, was slain by the sons of the O'Baoighill (to put him out of their way) on the Leacaċ, on the 6th of February."

There are severval ruins of old churches with their graveyards in the parish, viz., Cilturis, Cilcanice, and Cilcashel. Does Túrar appear in the calendar as a saint, as tradition styles him here?

Please to send me all the ancient and modern authorities for Loughros Bay that I may see what is the safest orthography. It is supposed here that it means Luaċair por, the *rushy promontory*. I am not as yet satisfied with the anglicizing of Gaoċ Dóir, and Gaoċ Beara. They are made *Gui* in the inquisitions and *Guy* in the modern authorities, but I fear that both words would be pronounced by an English scholar like *Guy* earl of Warwick. Please to consider this Gwēē? Guee?

The village of *Glenties* is called by the Irish Gleannta'rde baoiġeallaċ, or the Glens of Boylagh. The village is situated at the *head* of two glens, viz., the Glen of Stracashel, which runs north-east of it, and Glen fada na Sealga, the long *glen of hunting*, which runs due east of it.

The town or village of Ardara, Ardarait, or *hill* of the *fort*, takes its name from a very conspicuous earthern *fort*, which stands on a hill about 200 perches to the north-east of the houses. Like the Dromores in Down and Tireoghan, and Moneymore in Derry, the village of Ardara is in a valley, also like most modern villages, and the name was given to the hill over it and the townland, or rather to the pagan town or rath, long before the Irish had built slate houses. The hill on which the ruins of the ancient baile or rath stand goes yet by the name of Ard-ă-Rāā hill.

"Ráċ .i. báile : on ráṫéir áṫ béraṁ"

Cormac Eps. Cas.

Cill Charthaigh (now Kilcar), 20 Oct., 1835.

My eyes are softened into tears in this cathedral of St. Carthach. This little village is known by three names in the country, viz., Ballin-

drait, from the bridge, Cilcar, from the parish, and Keenaghan, from the name of the townland in which it stands. Of these Cilcar is the most prevalent. The old church of St. Carthach, which was lately used as a protestant church, stands over the village to the west in the townland of Cilcar, but contains nothing of interest to the architectural antiquarian. There are three wells in its immediate neighbourhood, of which one is named from St. Padraig, and the other two from *Carthach* himself. The *turas* left by this saint is a very long and solemn one, but seldom performed now.

The same wonderful traditions which Manus O'Dounell wrote about Glencolumbcille, in 1520, are yet vividly remembered, and the places pointed out; I shall therefore give his words and become his scholiast in the 19th century! "Another time Columb was admonished by an angel to go to uninhabited *Seanghleann* and to deliver that tract from the wiles of demons, and to consecrate it to God. This is the extreme western portion of the country of Tirconaill; it extends unto the ocean, and is horrible with craggy mountains and promontories which hang over the sea and ascend towards the heavens. It was dismal until Columb's time on account of its uninhabited state and the wiles of demons, for the evil spirits whom St. Padraig had expelled from *Cruachan Oigli*[1] and precipitated into the sea betook themselves thither, and remaining in it until the time of St. Columb they overspread it with a black cloud and a fog, dense and impervious to human sight, and infected with poison the river by which that tract is divided from the rest of the mainland,[2] and made it impassable. To this place, therefore, by the admonition of the angel, Columb betook himself with a numerous retinue of holy men, and when he stood with his companions on the bank of the aforesaid river, a pole thrown by a demon from the opposite bank suddenly took away the life of his servant who was called *Cearc*."[3] (Kirke.)

For this insolence of the demon, the saint glowed with greater zeal against them, and taking up the pole cast it back to the same place whence it had come, and as far as it had passed the land was cleared from the darkness, freed from the demons, and rendered visible to the eyes of the spectators. The pole when thrown back stuck fast in the ground and

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[1] *Cruachan Oigli*, now Croagh Padraig, it lies opposite Glencolumbcill, at the other side of that great gap or chasm which the sea has cut in the side of Ireland, between Tirconaill and Connacht. Ceallabeaga, Telian, and Sliabh Liag command a glorious view of this peak of Padraig.

[2] If you look at the plan you will find that this is not altogether correct, for the Glen river does not altogether separate Glencolumbcille from Iniscaol.

[The Glen river separates Glencolumbcill from Kilcar, and the passage is quite correct. —Ed.]

[3] His grave is yet pointed out on the Cilcharthaig side of the Glen river, and the townland has taken the name of Strana*kirk* (Kirkes holme) from him. The tradition of the 19th century states that the tract was inhabited not by demons but by the Tuatha , and that it was one of them threw the pole at *Cearc*.

immediately striking root grew into a green tree, which has continued in its verdure even to these times.[1] Columb then blessed the poisoned river and purged it from diabolical infection. Upon crossing it, he saw the angel of the Lord standing by, who reached to him a stone, which was angular and azure, and directed him to throw it into the darkness brooding over the rest of the land, and against the demons. The holy man, obeying the angel's instruction, threw the stone into the darkness and it disappeared, and the evil spirits were driven to a craggy rock which hung over the ocean, and lest they might remain even there, by the angel's direction he aimed at them again with the aforesaid stone and likewise with his own bell, called *Dubh Duaibhseach*, and commanded them in the name of Christ to precipitate themselves into the ocean, and to injure no one for the future.

The proud spirits at the command of the holy man, and by the virtue of the dread name invoked, being compelled to obey, immediately rushed into the sea through the middle of that rock, which broke before them, in which they left a wide gaping chasm.[2]

After the performance of these things the holy man, since he could not recover by human power the stone, and the *bell*, which had been cast against the spirits, prayed to God for their restoration, and immediately he saw both flying on high through the air and fall by him; but when the bell had fallen, being driven too deeply into the earth, it lost the tongue, and as the saint ordered was never since supplied with one. But both were preserved as celebrated memorials in the same tract which the saint had consecrated to God, and willed to be henceforth free from CIVIL power, *i.e.*, from the power of the chief of Tirconaill. Some marks were afterwards made on that stone, but the tongueless bell, in revenge of the violated immunity of the territory, was replaced in the hole[3] which it had made in its fall from the sky. In consequence of this this nefarious violater, whoever he could have been, died in the course of one year, computed from the day on which he violated the tract.

The turas left by Columb in the old glen is now condemned by the clergy, though some of the people go through it yet with reverence and solemnity, visiting each hallowed spot where Columb knelt or stood or left any of his sacred footsteps. The bell has not been seen for centuries, but it is reported that its iron tongue was some years ago found by a farmer who, not knowing what it was, got nails made out of it in a forge.

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[1] It is shown at this day, 21st October, 1835. It is a holly tree in the townland of Meenaneary, on the Glencolumbcille side of the river, and opposite the grave of Kirk. Is holly so longevous a plant so as to grow from 1520 to 1835? Can this be the same mentioned by Manus O'Donnell.

[2] This is yet shown.

[3] This hole is yet shown, and is a prominent feature in the theatre of the turas, which is three miles in length.

On the summit of the gloomy mountain of Sliabh Liag are yet shown the ruins of the little cell of Aodh Mac Bricjn, whom tradition styles *Aodh na Briene*, and a holy well blessed by him. A most solemn turas was performed here in the memory of the last generation, but he liveth not now who could point out all the hallowed spots to be prayed at and visited, so that it has been abandoned as a station of pilgrimage to the rapid oblivion and forgetfulness of the name and fame of the good and solitary bishop Aidus.

It seems that two distinguished holy men committed themselves to solitude on the summit of this black mountain at a very remote age. Of these Colgan attempts to scrape together lives, but his materials were very slender and unsatisfactory. Of one of them, Assicus, he says :—

"The most holy and chaste bishop Assicus, whom on a certain occasion it was necessary to state a certain fact, uttered a falsehood, having spoken before he thought (prævolante linguâ). In consequence thereof he became so great a penitent that he determined never to be seen where he had committed so great a scandal. Wherefore having resigned his see and deserted the convent of monks over which he presided, he retired to the northern parts of Ireland, and on a certain mountain in the country of *Tir Boghaine*, called *Sliabh Liag*, he led a solitary life for seven whole years. Meanwhile his monks by indefatigable exertions discovered him in that desert, and requested him to return to his deserted see and abbey, but he would not consent, thinking he had committed a great sacrilege, and that he ought not to be seen where he was once known to tell a lie. However, he removed with them to another solitary place, where he shortly after slept in the Lord, and he was buried by his disciples in the country of *Serthe*, at the place called *Rath Cunga*" (now Ballymagrorty).

Of Aidus, the son of Beeccius, he says:—"Here is venerated in different churches as patron in *Enachbruinin*, in the country of Muscry, in Munster, and in *Sliabh Liag* in Tir Conaill, where a chapel is consecrated to him and a solemn pilgrimage performed, etc. He died in the year 588, according to the *Chronicon Cluanense* and other annals."

The ruins of this chapel are yet shown on the top of *Sliabh Liag*.

There was another chapel dedicated to saint *Athnaid* in the townland of Cilanaid, but it is now level with the ground. A *turas* was performed there also with much solemnity. Does his name occur in the calendar?

There was another church in the townland of *Rinnacille* (the promontory of the CHURCH), of which the holy well only remains, which is called Tobar na moan naom (the well of the female saints). It is said it was a little nunnery.

I have no more to say in this letter, but that Turas in Irish is the same as *tour* in English, and *perigrinates* in Latin.

Donegal, 23 Oct., 1835.

I find that a very curious and remarkable name has not been inserted in the name book, viz.—Reaċtaiṁ or Reaċṫaiṁ uí Ḃiṙn, an island situate in the ocean, about three miles to the west of the townland of Telion. This is the same name as Raghlin in Antrim, and uí Ḃiṙn (O'Beirne) is the name of a very numerous family in the parish.

The name of the very conspicuous mountain of Sliabh Liag is also omitted! from which I am inclined to suspect that many other names may also be left out. This is very unfortunate, as I find it impossible to make sure of those names without hearing them pronounced by the people. There is another place in this neighbourhood, mentioned in the life of Columbcille, which I have been so successful as to discover. Manus O'Dounell in opening the life of the great Thaumaturgus of his nation goes on to enumerate not only all the inspired saints who foretold his birth and sanctity, but also the many pagan augurs or *druids*, whom God permitted to foresee the same, and it appears the catalogue would be incomplete without introducing the name of Fionn, the son of deathless fame.

(To be continued.)

List of Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers, etc., Printed in Newry, from 1764 to 1810.

By E. R. Mc. C. Dix.

Supplemental List.

Part IV.

(Continued from vol. xiv., page 96.)

I am glad to be able at last to add to the list which has now appeared in this Journal in three parts, though the additions are very few. Still it shows the list is not complete nor final, and encourages one to hope for further titles and particulars in time.

I have also added a list of the printers and the years within which they worked.

1775 to 1777.—"The Newry Journal." "Printed and published by Robert Stevenson, Newry." [*Vide* R. R. Madden's "Irish Periodical Literature," Vol. ii., p. 235.]

1793.—The Gentle Shepherd: A Scots Pastoral Comedy. With New Songs. Allan Ramsay. (*R. Moffet*, Sugar Island.) 12mo., 72 pp. [imperfect].—E. R. Mc. C. Dix.

1808.—Universal Spelling-Book; or a new and easy Guide to the English Language, &c., &c. To which is added, A Supplement, &c. Daniel Fenning. (*R. Moffet.*) 33rd Edition. 12mo., x x 192 pp. [imperfect, wants several leaves].—E. R. Mc. C. Dix.

List of Newry Printers.

Daniel Carpenter	1764—1788 (?)	Robert Moffet	1793—1808
George Stevenson	1770—1773	J. Nelson	1804
Wood G. Jones	1774—1775	W. Parks	1806
Robert Stevenson	1775—1786	J. [or James] Parks	1806—1810
J [or Joseph] Gordon	1775—1801		

The Vestry Books of the Parish of Down.

1703-1828.

By Edward Parkinson, Downpatrick.

(Continued from vol. xiv., page 155.)

It was the custom in days gone by for churches of different denominations to be provided with "palls and cloaks" to be hired out for use at funerals, the former to cover the coffin, and the latter to be worn by the mourners and others attending the funeral. Some time prior to 1722 the parish of Down had decided to purchase a velvet pall, although there is no mention of such in the minutes. Under date of Sep. 17, 1722, the following appears:—"Recd. from ye church wardens of ye parish of Bally Coulter ye sum of five pds., and from ye church wardens of ye parish of Ballee ye sum of five pds., wh. sums are to be added to twenty pds. belonging to ye parish of Down, and applied for buying a velvet pall for ye use of ye poor of ye sd. parishes." At a vestry held in the following June the rates for hire of the palls and cloaks were fixed, viz.:—

"for ye velvet pall in ye town of Down	s16	d3
for ye same in ye country	18	6
for ye use of ye cloaks in the town of Down for each	1	6
for ye country for each	2	0
for ye cloath pall in town	2	8½
in ye country	3	6"

It will be observed by the entry under date 17 Sep., 1722, that only a "velvet pall" was to be purchased, but from the above entry it would appear that the parish was already provided with a "cloath pall" and cloaks, as the rates for hire of these articles were there fixed.

The sums due for hiring do not appear to have been always paid, and it was agreed by the vestry on 22 Ap., 1728:—"Whereas there are several sums due to the poor of the parish for palls that ye church wardens for ye year onsuing should prosecute all such as are returned in arrear for said palls," and on 30 Sep., 1735, "it was also ordered that the present church wardens do inquire and find out wt. arrears are due for the pall and cloaks and yt. they be empowered to sue the persons yt. are in debt at prest., and for the better security of the pall money for the time to come it is ordered that if the church wardens do lend out either pall cloth or cloaks without ready money or a promissory note for paymt. of the several sums appointed

by act of vestry to be payd for the loan of them, then the church wardens so lending em shall be obliged to pay for wt. they lend before they be discharged annually at Easter."

The only statement as to the receipt and expenditure of the pall money is as follows:—"Ye following is ye account of the pall money for the year 1734, Wm. Robert M'Clenchy and John West were church wardens. M'Clenchy's return for this year amounted to the sum of thirteen pounds seventeen shills., and of this sum he returnd the following persons debtors for the following sums—mr. Williamson of Drumcayh debtor for the sum of one pound eight shills. and six pence, mr. Johnston of Ballymucklewill debtor for one pound twelve shills. and six pence, and John Gordon for three shills. and four pence. The remaining sum of ten pounds twelve shills. and eight pence he payd to the minister and church wardens, and they disposd of it in manner following:—

July the 14th, 1735, they distributed to ye poor of this parish along wth the weekly collection	£1	10	0
July 29th, 1735, they distributed in ye same manner	2	19	4½
Sep. ye 30th, 1735, they distributed in ye same manner	1	10	0
Mar. ye 29th, 1736, they distributed in ye same manner	1	2	5½
Mar. ye 27th, 1736, they payd to mr. Charles Johnston for the use of the parishes of Ballee and Ballyculter	3	10	10
	£10	12	8"

About the year 1733 Edward Southwell, the then proprietor of the Downpatrick estate, erected flood gates on the site of the present flood gates, with the object of reclaiming all the low-lying land adjoining the town and extending as far as Woodgrange, and which previously thereto was submerged by every tide. Owing to this reclamation the inhabitants of the town for a considerable time suffered severely from ague caused by the damp and smell arising from the reclaimed land. On 6 May, 1734, the vestry agreed:—"That whereas divers poor people at this time labour under an ague whereby they are become great objects of charity, the apothecarys of the towne be desired to supply them with proper medicines, and that they shall be paid out of ye pall money which is to be accounted for next vestry, to be held on Whitsun Monday." No reference, however, is made in the minutes of the next vestry as to this matter.

Several sums were expended for repairs to the palls and cloaks, and also for a "bag for the pall." At the vestry held on 28 June, 1796, a sum of £12 14 6 was reported as in the hands of the church wardens belonging to the poor of the parish, and "It was agreed by the protestant parishioners then present that a new pall be purchased, and that mr. Cromer be requested

to buy it to the best of his judgment, and that sd. pall be hired out at the price of 5s. 5d. and the old pall at 2. 2." The new pall was purchased for £6 9 7½, and on 3 Jan., 1797, the churchwardens were authorised to pay the amount "and divide the remainder of the money among the poor of the parish." On 5 June, 1822, the churchwardens were directed to purchase a new pall, and in their account for that year the following entries appear :—

"To paid J. Martin's a/c. for pall, &c. 8 9 7½
To Wm. Gregory for making pall and bag for do. 18 2"

The vestry on 2 Aug., 1710, agreed "yt. ye sum of one hundred and twenty pounds sterg. be laid and raised on ye inhabitants of ye sd. parish towards building a steeple and belfry for ye use of ye parish and parish church, and It is further agreed yt. ye aforesaid sum of £120 be raised in ye time of three years by half yearly payment^ts^, ye first payment to be made at ye ffeast of all saints next and ye remainder in equal portions in each half year ensuing, wh. money shall be laid out for ye use aforesaid on such ground as shall hereafter be judgd in vestry most ffit and convenient for ye steeple to stand for ye use of ye church and parish, and ye money when collected and as it is collected half yearly shall be paid into ye hands of mr. Caddell and mr. Rowland Browne, whose discharge to ye church wardens for ye same shall be sufficient to acquit you thereof." There is no record of choosing the ground for the site of the steeple. The work was, however, proceeded with but not completed until after Easter, 1715. On 7 Ap., 1713, it was agreed "yt. as much of ye steeple as is now done shall be viewed and measured by mr. Kelly and mr. Maguire and They to report how much is done of ye work and what ffurther sum may be necessary to carry on ye sd. work, ye sd. Report to be made w^h^ all convenient speed in order to raise such sum as will be necessary for ye finishing ye sd. steeple." The minutes of vestry held 6 Ap., 1716, state the accounts as to the steeple were furnished and that "the amount of ye whole mason work, hewn stone, &c., was £128 13 6, of which £112 10 11 had been collected, leaving a balance of £16 2 7, which sum it is now agreed and concluded to be laid on and levyd off ye inhabitants of ye said parish." On 5 May, 1718, the vestry levied a sum of £20 on the parish for building a spire and appointed the hon. brigadier Price and the rev. Benjamin Pratt, d.d., the then dean, to be overseers. On 4 Nov. of same year a further sum of £30 was levied, and on first June following it was agreed "that the sum of thirteen pounds be laid on and raisd off the parish for finishing the spire and steeple and paying off the charges of raising and fixing the bells."

In a letter dated 9th February, 1711, from dean Lambert to Edward Southwell, he says, "This returns yu my humble thanks for ye honour of y^t^ last & ye care yu express in it for ye improvement of our church. I have had ye exactest computation made of ye expence of ye addition designd &

do believe it will come to 80£ a sum agt. our present subscriptions fall very short of, but what ye bpp. has done or Coll Owen in yr. absence I know not & I have but faint hopes from ye gent of ye bench or from ye clergy. These have generally ye like demand for their own churches. However as soon as mr. Maguire returns & I have consulted him in it yu shall know whether it can be attempted or no & I do assure yu it shall not fail on my part. Our goale is at a stand ye county have done their part & have agreed for ye security of ye prisonrs in ye work house till it be finishd. But our high sherif has not, neither does he seem willing to order his prisonrs out of ye old jayle & upon this point only tis stopt tho. 4 of ye justices writ importunately to him about it. I hope he will alter his mind for we can be in no tolerable order till yt. work be over." In a postscript he adds, "Since I writ this I hear ye affair of ye jayle is settled."

In a further letter from the dean, on 28 November of the following year, he says:— 'Our goale here is at last finish'd & a strong handsom one but not so ornamental as I labour'd to make it but could not prevail. Our steeple I fear is ill built being not above half ye height designd & yet crack'd thro. in several places. As to ye additional ile in ye church we found it impossible to begin upon't before spring, & therefore did not attempt even ye foundation this winter, ye weather has been so excessively bad. I have reserv'd as much money out of ye galerie stock as builds a new window to ye galerie & will make ye east window of ye church double in hight & breadth to what it now is & all of hewn stone wh. is ye first work we fall upon in spring."

The condition of the church itself occupied the vestry about this time and in March, 1722, a sum of £20 was levied "for building or raising ye walls of the church." Prior to this there is no direct mention made of rebuilding the church; but it would appear such was in contemplation, as in the minutes of the vestry held 24 September, 1722, it is stated that mr. Richard Caddell had "received an order from the executors of the rev. dr. Pratt late dean of Down to pay the sum of fifty pounds being the legacy left by the said dean of Down towards rebuilding the parish church of Down." At this meeting it was "agreed to & concluded that a box with three different locks & keys be immediately provided in which the books & papers belonging to the parish may be kept & preserv'd." From 1723 till 1732 a sum of £20 yearly was levied and raised towards the expense of rebuilding the church. The then dean (rev. W. Gore, d.d.), for several years prior to his death in 1731, was paid the balance in hands of the churchwardens and on which he paid interest. At his death he had in hands for principal and interest a sum of £264 3s. 7½d., and at the vestry held on 10 April, 1732, it was agreed that said sum should be paid "into the hands of the right honble. Edward Southwell, for the use of this church, he

having promised to pay 6£ p.c. for the same in order to encourage the building thereof."

The rebuilding would appear to have been commenced in the summer of 1733. The vestry meetings up to and including the Easter vestry of that year were stated to have been held in the "parish church of Downe." The vestry held on 2 October, 1733, is stated to be for the "parish of Downe," and it is not until Easter, 1737, that the meetings are again stated to be held in the parish church of Down. There is no mention in the minutes of the vestry meetings as to where the services were held during the time the church was being rebuilt, but from the entry already referred to of Jane Tumelty's renunciation it will be seen that the market house was the place appointed. That entry, no doubt, is dated January 29, 1733, but it must be remembered that in those days the year did not begin until 26 March.

At Easter vestry, 1733, it was agreed that a sum of £150, in yearly sums of £30, should be levied and raised of the parish for completing the building if such should be necessary. Edward Southwell advanced a sum of £100 to enable building operations to be proceeded with at once. Such sum to be repaid to him by instalments of £20 yearly out of said sum of £30 yearly. At this vestry it was "also agreed that major-general Price, the dean of Downe, Charles Johnston, John Trotter, Alexander Madill, Brice Magee, John Hawthorne, David Boyd, and David Caddell be appointed directors and managers of the said new intended church to do everything necessary towards building and finishing the same, and that any three of said directors be a quorum, notice being given the Sunday before publickly of their intended meeting from the reading desk." It was estimated that a sum of £37 19s: 2½d. would remain in the hands of the directors, and under date of 14 October, 1734, the following appears as to the mode in which this sum was to be disposed of:—"It is the desire of the parish met at vestry this day that the same be apply'd towards erecting a pulpit and reading desk in the new church and flaging the isles, and that the dean and churchwardens for the time being Robert Ward, Cromwell Price, Charles Johnston, J. Trotter, Alex^r. Madill, Brice Magee, John Hawthorne, David Boyd, and David Caddell be appointed directors and trustees for finishing the same, and to raise contributions among the parish for makeing the pews, which pews are to be disposed of among the contributors by a majority of the said directors according to the subscriptions, and that the said directors be empowered to do every other thing that they can to finish and adorn the in-side of the church. And as the money intended for the vestry is otherwise apply'd the parish agree to build a vestry as soon as they discharge the present debts wch. is computed in three years." From the latter part of this extract it will be seen that it was in contemplation to erect a vestry room,

but that the funds therefor had been otherwise applied and the erection of the proposed vestry postponed. (It was not, however, until June, 1827, that a sum of £50 was levied for the purpose of erecting the vestry. The plans were submitted to a vestry held the following month, and the work duly carried out. The present vestry was erected in 1856.) Upon the completion of the new building, the gentlemen appointed in October, 1734, proceeded with the seating thereof, and a meeting was held on 19 March, 1734-5, for the purpose of allocating the pews. At this meeting all the persons appointed by the vestry of preceding October were present save Cromwell Price. A map of the seats was prepared, and which map is still in existence. It contains the names of the several pew holders, and is most interesting, giving, as it does, the names of those who then attended the parish church. The following are the names as they appear on the map:—

No.

1. Mr. Southwell.
2. Mr. Robert Ward, mr. Perceval, mr. West.
3. Mr. Benson.
4. Mr. Mercer, mr. Robert Carson.
5. Mr. James Cummine.
6. Mr. Cromwell Price.
7. Mr. Brown.
8. Very rev. D. Daniel (dean).
9. Rev. Humphrey Adams, mr. Parkinson.
10. Mr. John Trotter.
11. Mrs. Richardson.
12. Capt. Thos. Ash.
13. Mr. Barlow.
14. Mr. Curry, etc., mr. Price.
15. Mr. John Smith.
16. Mr. Halliday.
17. Mr. Johnston, mr. Parkinson.
18. Mr. Brice Magee.
19. Mr. S. Caddell, capt. Seneca Hadzer.
20. Mrs. Pilson.
21. Mrs. Mary Tate.
22. Miss Pilson and Gordon.
23. Mr. Armstrong.
24. Mr. J. West, etc., mrs. May, mrs. Boyd.
25. John Hall, James Sweeney, and Samuel Trotter.
26. Arthur Pilson.
27. Mr. Mulrea.

28, 31, 32. Alms house.

29. Robert Dougherty, John Lowry.
30. Patrick Lowey, Thomas Coleraine, and Robert Coleraine.
33, 34, 35. Poor.
36, 37, 38, 39. Latin school.
40. Mr. David Caddell.
41. Mr. John Hawthorne.
42. Heron and Colt.
43. Mr. Trotter's servants.
44. William Callow, G. Seeds, Jas. Cotter.
45. Mrs. Jane Caddell, mr. Quail.
46. Mrs. Finniston.
47. G. Sayers and the Madowells.
48. William Gray, G. Seed, etc.
49. Mr. Dowdall, mr. Butler, and R. Johnston.
50. Robert Dougherty, J. Kelly, J. Lowey.
51. Vacant.
52. Mrs. Sanky (half).

Prior to the disestablishment of the Irish church, the pews in the churches were sold and devolved just like real property; the question of ownership was carried so far that the "owners" of the pews very often had locks on the doors and kept the keys in their own possession. When a pew was sold the purchaser produced the deed of sale to the vestry for ratification, and such deed and ratification were duly recorded on the minute book. Under date of 8 April, 1765, the following appears:—"Whereas Robert Carson of Vianstown in the parish of Downe, gent, this day produced a certain deed poll bearing date the 2nd day of February, 1765, whereby it appears that William Mercier of Cambrickville in the county of Louth, esqre., in consideration of five pounds thirteen shillings and nine pence sterling paid him by the said Robert Carson, did grant, sell, assign, and make over unto the said Robert Carson, his heirs, exrs., admrs., and assigns all his seat or pue in the parish church of Down, and all his right, title, and interest in and to the same. To hold the said seat or pue with the appurtenances unto said Robert Carson, his heirs, executors, admrs., and assigns, to his and their only proper use and behoof for ever. Now we, the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners assembled at this vestry do hereby ratifie and confirm the said sale and assignment so made by the said Wm. Mercier to the said Robert Carson of the said seat as aforesaid." The accommodation provided by the new church seems to have been insufficient, as on September 3, 1744, "It was agreed upon by minister, churchwardens, and parishioners that 'whereas it is thought highly expedient that a gallery should be built for the accommodation of the soldiers and what other parishioners are yet unprovided with seats. The parish shall bear one fourth

part of the expence of the said gallary, the honble. Edward Southwell, and the revd. doctor Delany, dean of Down, expending the other three fourths, viz., two fourths by the honble. Edward Southwell, and one fourth by dr. Delany, dean of Down.'" Mrs. Delany, the dean's wife, writing from Mount Panther, on 13 September, 1744, says, "D.D. is very busy making a plan for the deanery house. He is very much shocked at the present gaol in Down, and is determined to have it altered, and to have one built with different compartments for men and women, and a chapel. He gives £100 to it, and endows the chapel with £20 a year for a clergyman to give them divine service, and is finishing and beautifying the church which will be very handsome when done."

In a subsequent letter to her mother Mrs. Delaney says:—"The dean had agreed for the building of his new church, and is very busy visiting all the families in his deanery, which will be a laborious work. It is very strange but the poor here have been so neglected; they say they never saw a clergyman in their lives but when they went to church."

Writing to her sister a few days later she observes:—"Never did any flock want more the presence and assistance of a shepherd than this deanery, where there has been a *most shameful neglect.* The church of Down is very large, but it is not a quarter filled with people; the curate has been so negligent as never to visit any of the poor of the parish: and a very diligent and watchful dissenting minister* has visited them on all occasions of sickness and distress and by that means gained great numbers to the meeting. D.D. has already visited a great number; when he has been with all the protestants, he designs to go to the presbyterians, and then to the papists. They bless him and pray for him wherever he goes and say he has done more good already than all his predecessors. The last dean was here but two days in six years!"

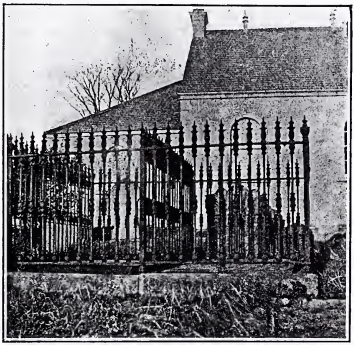
This is the usual dismal record of this period regarding the established church.

The building of the gallery was not proceeded with, but there is no record as to why it was not. Nothing further was done as to the gallery until 2 May, 1820, when it was unanimously agreed "that the sum of £25 be levied off the parish towards building a gallery." At this meeting a further sum of £20 was levied off the parish toward building fireplaces or other erections necessary to heat the parish church of Down." At the meeting of the vestry on 11 June, 1821, it was, however, resolved, "by a majority," that the two sums of £25 and £20 agreed to be levied "be appropriated to the other uses of the parish." On the 25 June, 1821, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That the sum of £25

* This was the rev. William Nevin, minister of the Strean street presbyterian congregation.

which was originally voted for the purpose of erecting a gallery in the church was at the former vestry voted to the other uses of the parish be appropriated to the purpose first intended." The following week the retiring churchwardens handed over the sum of "forty-five pounds raised for the purpose of building a gallery and fire places." A special meeting of the vestry was called for the 16 July, 1821, "for the purpose of ascertaining the best means of raising money towards building a gallery in the parish church," and it was then decided that "a private subscription should be entered into for the purpose of raising a sum necessary and that the question of assessing the parish for the before mentioned sum of £25 so appropriated at Whitsuntide and the application of the same stand over to next Whitsuntide." At a subsequent meeting, 27 May, 1822, a committee was "appointed to manage the erecting of a gallery in the parish church." On May 19, 1823, "it was resolved unanimously that the sum of £25 originally voted for the gallery at present lying in mr. Ward's hands and belonging to the parish shall go to the credit of the parish." The question of the gallery was again brought under the notice of the vestry held 22 May, 1825, and resolved "that a gallery be erected in parish church for the accommodation of the public, and that the churchwardens be requested to devise means how this desirable object may be carried into effect." No gallery was erected, nor is this to be wondered at having regard to the way in which the proposal was received by the vestry, the proposition of one vestry being set aside by a subsequent one.

(To be continued.)



THE GRAVE OF SAMUEL BARBER
IN RATHFRILAND MEETING-HOUSE GREEN.

The Rev. Samuel Barber, a.m., and the Rathfriland Volunteers.

By Andrew Morrow, J.P.

(Continued from vol. xiv., parts 2 and 3, page 119.)

MY notes regarding the Armagh, Newry, and Lisburn corps have grown to such an extent that I have decided, with the approval of the editor, to hold them over for special articles later.

I will be glad if any reader can assist me with information, and more particularly with drawings of medals, belt plates, etc.

Of the remaining corps mentioned in the minute book of Rathfriland volunteers, viz., Lislooney, Sheepbridge, Banbridge, and Rekenny, I am open to receive information.

Before proceeding to deal with the life of Barber, permit me to refer to two matters of interest.

The Orier grenadiers, already mentioned, were I find associated 13th September, 1779, their uniform being scarlet, faced black.

The earl of Clanwilliam, who was elected captain of Rathfriland volunteers on the 14th of April, 1779, afterwards became colonel of Clanwilliam Union, a cavalry corps, in the county of Tipperary. This troop was embodied in July, 1779, their uniform being scarlet, faced blue, silver epaulettes, white buttons, and white jackets, faced blue. I recently came across the following address, adopted by the troop at a meeting of the Clanwilliam Union light dragoons at parade on Tuesday, the 16th of May, 1780.

Resolved unanimously, That the sincere thanks of this corps be presented in the most respectful manner to Henry Grattan, esquire, for his constitutional motion in the house of commons in Ireland, on the 19th day of April last; "That the king's most excellent majesty, and the lords and commons of Ireland, are the only power competent to enact laws to bind this kingdom;" and for his constant and spirited exertions in parliament, for the constitutional and commercial welfare of the kingdom.

Resolved, That the above address be presented by our colonel, the right honourable the earl of Clanwilliam.

Signed by order, THOMAS RYAN, Sec.

"When lord Glerawley disarmed the Rathfriland volunteers in 1782, the officers and men chose rev. Samuel Barber their colonel in his stead. In this double capacity he preached (in regimentals) a sermon to the third presbyterian congregation, Belfast."

[*Dict. National Biography.*]

This is quite inaccurate; lord Glerawley resigned in 1780, and the arms were called in during the December of that year. There is no record in the minute book of Barber having been elected colonel of the Rathfriland corps; he was, however, colonel of the first Newry regiment.

Tradition alleges he preached (in regimentals) an annual sermon, from his own pulpit, to the volunteers; therefore I do not dispute the account of his appearance in Belfast.

On the 10th of August, 1781, a meeting was held in Newry, at which it was resolved "that the several volunteer companies in the neighbourhood should form themselves into a regiment."

Five days later at a parade in Sugar Island, the first Newry regiment, or Newry legion, was embodied. The event was celebrated by the discharge of artillery, and subsequent attendance at divine service. The following were chosen officers of the regiment, viz., Robt. Ross colonel, Isaac Corry (the chancellor) lieut. colonel, Rodger Bristow major, rev. Boyle Moody chaplain, Thos. Waring adjutant, Edward Lyon Ledgwick surgeon. The promoters of this movement seem to have displayed a lack of judgment in rushing matters.

In January, 1782, it was resolved unanimously that certain resolutions having been published by a body of volunteers styling themselves "The Newry regiment, by which Robert Ross, esq., is declared colonel, and Isaac Corry, jun., esq., lieut. colonel of the said regiment, and we have reason to believe that the name assumed by that regiment has misled some into an opinion that all the volunteers of the town and neighbourhood of Newry are united in that single regiment, we think ourselves called on to declare that we are the senior Newry regiment, and that we intend at all times to be commanded by gentlemen of the principles we have uniformly professed."

Signed,

SAMUEL BARBER, captain of the Rathfriland volunteers, and now colonel of the regiment.
ANDREW THOMPSON, captain of the troop of Newry rangers, and now major of the regiment.
JOSEPH POLLOCK, captain of the first Newry volunteers.
GEORGE GORDON, captain of Donaghmore volunteers.
WILLIAM GORDON, captain of Sheepbridge volunteers.
DAVID BELL, captain of Newry fencibles.

At meetings between the 4th and 13th instant (month and year are not recorded) of the volunteer corps composing the first Newry regiment, or Newry legion,

"Resolved by each corps for itself unanimously, that the following resolution be published, and that the address underneath be presented to the gentlemen particularly named, and published with their answers, the resolution and address being signed by the field officers and captains of the regiment."

Address

To Henry Grattan, esq., who on the 10th of November last, moved for an amendment or repeal of the perpetual mutiny law; The right honourable Henry Flood, who, on the 29th of the same month, moved for heads of a bill intended for the same purpose, and to the gentlemen of the House of Commons who supported these motions.

Gentlemen,

Confirmed and strengthened in the opinions we have so often expressed, we cannot avoid returning you our warmest acknowledgments for your strenuous though unsuccessful endeavours to restore to this kingdom her rightful constitution.

You have not misrepresented, you have done but justice to the sense of the people, we shall cherish this opinion, and we entreat you, gentlemen, to persevere in acting upon it until at least there is produced a body of men who will declare that they prefer a perpetual to a limited mutiny law, or a single

member of the House of Commons, possessing character to lose, who will declare that had he his choice, he would do so.

When the British constitution is altered, a reason we conceive should be given for the innovation, we have heard of none that has been here attempted save one, which, if well founded, betrays the principles of the British minister, and whether well founded or not, is an insult to this nation.

The minister it seems should be spared the mortification of acknowledging every session the independence of our legislature, if this acknowledgment be a sore place with the British minister, we conceive it is your duty, gentlemen, as Irishmen and Irish senators, to touch it until it can bear the touch; nor can we admit the old prejudices of the minister, if such prejudices he has, to be entitled to tenderness, until the independence of this kingdom be once for all and in direct terms acknowledged by a declaratory act, or until the British statutes pretending to bind this kingdom are repealed.

Signed,

SAMUEL BARBER, captain of the Rathfriland volunteers, and now colonel of the regiment.

ANDREW THOMPSON, captain of the troop of Newry rangers, and now a major of the regiment.

JOSEPH POLLOCK, captain of the first Newry volunteers.

GEORGE GORDON, captain of the Donaghmore volunteers.

WILLIAM GORDON, captain ot the Sheepbridge volunteers.

DAVID BELL, captain of the Newry fencibles.

Mr. Grattan's answer.

Gentlemen,

I have ever contemplated with the utmost obhorrence, the perpetual mutiny bill. I met it at first with astonishment and indignation, and have encountered it in every stage with the most cordial detestation.

I conceive it an affront to our nation, a stab to her liberty, and a mockery to her public spirit. Confirmed in this opinion by the arguments advanced in support of the measure; I shall persist to encounter its malignity with renovated determination, and in the sincere hope, that a law cannot remain unexplained and unamended which stands convicted by every principle of every free nation in the world.

I enter most entirely into those virtuous, and I will add, moderate and humble, wishes, which go to the establishment of your parliamentary independence. I am so fully possessed of your ancient invaluable title to British privelages that I *conceive anything short of the British constitution is short of your rights*, and an insolent distinction between two kingdoms whose subjects are equal by nature, equal by franchise, certain to be involved in the same calamities, and therefore entitled to be consoled by the same privelages; in this creed and confidence I shall not cease to hope that the time is at hand

when a total renunciation of supremacy or assertion of parliamentary independency shall be obtained.

The crisis, the interest of England, the moderate exertions of Ireland, and the connection of both, promise and demand it; in my humble promise I shall not be wanting.

And am,
With the most sincere respect,
Your most obedient humble servant,

HENRY GRATTAN.

13th December, 1781.

At a meeting of the first Newry regiment, or Newry legion, on the 22nd of April, 1782,

Major Gordon in the chair,

Resolved unanimously, that the address, now approved of, be signed by our chairman, and transmitted to Henry Grattan, esq.

To Henry Grattan, esq.

Sir,

We have always beheld with pleasure your noble and spirited endeavours to obtain the rights and redress the grievances of your country. Those rights we have now every reason to expect, through your virtue and perseverance, to see restored, and those grievances redressed.

The people have looked up to you, and they have not been deceived. We thank you for your amendment to the address voted to his Majesty on the 16th inst., declaratory of the rights, and expressive of the grievances of this country.

We doubt not your perseverance until we are made a free people, and we renew to you our determination, as citizens and soldiers, to give you every constitutional support in our power.

GEORGE GORDON, major.

Mr. Grattan's answer.

Gentlemen,

I am obliged to you for the confidence you have placed in me; I hope I will always deserve it—I thank you for the support you have given the public cause.

Men like you deserve to be free, and I trust speedily will be so.

I have the honour to be,
With many thanks,
Your most humble and obedient

HENRY GRATTAN.

"At a meeting of the representatives of 143 corps of volunteers, of the province of Ulster, held at Dungannon, on Friday, the 15th of February, 1782,

"Colonel Wm. Irvine in the chair,

"Resolved unanimously, That the Dundalk independent troop of light dragoons, commanded by Thomas Read, having joined a regiment of this province, the 1st Newry regiment or Newry legion, and petitioning to be received as part of this body, and under its protection, is accordingly hereby received."

On St. Patrick's day, 1784, the regiment marched to Sheepbridge where "having performed the duty of the field, and fired three volleys in honour of the day, they proceeded to the election of field officers for the ensuing year, when captain Francis Evans, of the first Orier company, was unanimously elected colonel."

"Rev. mr. Barber sat in the three volunteer conventions of 1782, 1783, and 1793, and was a strong advocate of parliamentary reform, catholic emancipation, and a reversion of the tithe system, the revenue laws, and the Irish pension list."—[*Dict. National Biography.*]

No doubt this course of action was most irritating to men like lord Kilwarlin,[1] who, being asked to contribute to the rebuilding of Barber's meeting-house, said he would rather pay to pull it down.

In this connection the following resolutions which appear on an old election sheet, dated Aug., 1783, are rather interesting.

At a meeting of presbyterian congregation of Rathfriland at the meeting-house,[2] on Monday, the 18th of August, 1783, pursuant to public notice, mr. Samuel Swan in the chair.

Resolved that it was with unexpressible concern we have heard the character of our worthy minister, the rev. Samuel Barber, caluminated, in its having been said that he carefully propagated without any foundation in

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[1] [1] Trevor Hill, P.C., successively M.P. for Aylesbury, Malmesbury, and Downshire, and C.C. of Co. Down; cr. *Baron Hill of Kilwarlin* and Viscount Hillsborough (peerage of Ireland), 1717, with remainder to the *heir male* of *his father;* d. 1742, succeeded by his son.

[2] Wills, P.C., 2nd Viscount; M.P. for Huntingdon and for Warwick, 1742-56, Comptroller of Household to George II., joint Postmaster-Gen., Sec. of State for Colonies, 1768-72 and 1779-82, and Registrar of High Court of Chancery, Ireland; cr. *Viscount Kilwarlin* and Earl of Hillsborough (peerage of Ireland), 1751, with remainder to his uncle (afterwards Viscount Dungannon), Baron Harwich of Harwich, Co. Essex (peerage of G.B.), Viscount Fairford and Earl of Hillsborough (peerage of G.B.), 1772, and Marquiss of Downshire (peerage of Ireland), 1789; died 1793, succeeded by *his son* [3] Arthur, 2nd Marquiss.

[2] In the November issue, I omitted thanking rev. James Wilson, B.A., LL.D., for copy of lease of the ground on which his meeting-house is built, and other information.

truth, that lord Kilwarlin declared he would rather give money to pull down Rathfriland meeting-house than to rebuild it.

Resolved, That having now carefully investigated that matter, we are fully satisfied as to mr. Barber's innocence, from the declaration of mr. George Scott to whom the above reply was made.

Resolved further, That the confession made to us this day by the said mr. Scott be published, with these our resolutions, in the Belfast and Newry news-papers,

Viz., lord Kilwarlin said he was applied to for money to help to rebuild the meeting-house of Rathfriland, but would rather give it to pull it down, and on George Scott saying he would not, though he said so, he replied upon his word he would.

signed by order,

SAMUEL SWAN.

At a meeting of part of the congregation of Rathfriland, Aug. 24, 1783:

Resolved, That lord Kilwarlin's conduct in our meeting-house this day was insolent in the highest degree, in saying he came not to solicit votes, but to make mr. Barber a liar; and that we publicly express our abhorrance of his lordship's impertinence, in daring to attack the character of our worthy minister, and in our meeting-house.

Resolved, That lord Kilwarlin's attack on the character of our minister was unsupported by any proof, and that his lordship's impotent charge has still more and more endeared mr. Barber to us.

signed by order,

SAMUEL SWAN.

(*Ye men of Down,*) look to the above; will you choose for your representative a man who would rather give money to pull down your meeting-houses than to build them up, and who, horrid to tell, can with the most dreadful impiety, insult your minister on the sabbath day, even in the sacred house of your God.

[The original in possession of the misses Bankhead, Fancourt, Balbriggan.]

Local tradition asserts that Barber was arrested in his own meeting-house by lord Annesley, and some soldiers, and that before he was taken from the pulpit, he give out the "cursing Psalm" which the congregation finished.

I imagine lord Kilwarlin's visit gave rise to the story, and one can easily understand that the cix. Psalm, if used on that occasion, was most appropriate.

(*To be continued.*)

Arthur MacMahon,

Presbyterian Minister of Kilrea and Holywood.

A '98 Informer.

WITH SOME KILREA NOTES TAKEN FROM THE SESSION BOOK ABOUT 1825 BY H. W. RODGERS, THE THEN MINISTER, SLIGHTLY AMENDED AND ADDED TO.

Statistics of the Scots Church, Kilrea, and the Succession of its Ministers.

THE first house of worship was built in the parish of Kilrea, near the Rocks in the south-western part of Moyknock. It was destroyed by fire about 1641; the congregation thereafter removed to Boveedy, through the influence of the Cannings, of Garvagh, lord Garvagh's ancestors, about 1650.

1643.—William Gilchrist.—He died at the siege of Derry, 1690.

Matthew Clerk was in Derry during the siege. [He resigned and returned to Scotland (being a Scotsman) about 1729.] He emigrated to America, where he became minister of a congregation at Londonderry, New Hampshire.

Robert Wirling.—Installed 1731, removed to Donagheady in 1741.

Alexander Cumine, or Cumming.—Died about 1748, leaving a widow, who married John Smyth, his successor.

John Smyth.—He came from near the river Roe, parish of Bovevagh. The congregation during this term, 1778—1779, removed the place of worship from Boveedy to Kilrea. Part of the congregation stayed at Boveedy and joined the seceders, and Adam Boyle was ordained amongst them.

Arthur MacMahon.[1]—A licentiate from county Down and supposed tutor in the Londonderry family, and of very inferior gifts as a preacher; is compulsorily forced upon the congregation by the influence of Alexander Stewart, the landlord, and his agents. This very unpresbyterial act is so highly and justly resented by many members of the congregation that almost all the respectable presbyterian families in and about Geddestown, &c., until then worshippers at Kilrea, withdrew to Garvagh. Arthur MacMahon after residing at Kilrea for some years, establishing a character there as a most daring and pugnacious man, impatient of all defiance and opposition, is called to Holywood as minister of the congregation there. He leaves that settlement about or shortly after the commencement of the French revolution, and is supposed to have gone to the continent.

[1] Informant, Charles Kennedy, Maghera, who was his pupil.

Is afterwards recognised having charge of British military prisoners by a soldier[1] from Kilrea, who had been taken prisoner by the French after some engagement with the French troops, and is believed to have been the celebrated General Mac. MacMahon married Sophia Ashbourne, an English woman, supposed to be a governess in the Londonderry family, where he had been tutor before he was settled at Kilrea. He and she resided at Lisnagrot, being possessed of the manse house and farm of sixty Irish acres prime land. He had some children. He was a very fine featured (?) man, of high courage, and very red hair.

John Smyth.—A licentiate of the Tyrone presbytery, and from Moneymore, succeeds MacMahon. A man of talent and celebrity during his studies in Glasgow, of independent mind, great imprudence, great misfortunes; somewhat secular in his pursuits. Is suspected as being a dangerous and . . . . character in the melancholy rebellion of 1798; is dragged to prison, placed under confinement in Derry, Belfast, and next Fort George, Scotland, altogether for two years, and then liberated unconditionally. Meanwhile his large farm of sixty acres and respectable house in Lisnagrot, a valuable property, with all his stock and crop thereon, he having no wife nor family at the time, are taken from him, and he is left homeless and beggared when again permitted to return to his people, who still cling to him. He afterwards married Charlotte, the daughter of the late —— Galt, of Moyagney, and purchased his farm and residence. From an imprudent mode of conducting a parochial opposition to the rebuilding of Tamlaght o'Crilly meeting-house, he is tried and convicted as a rioter, and sentenced to several months' imprisonment, of the justice of which many good and intelligent men have had their doubts. Is again tried in an action for damages by a licentiate of the Route presbytery, who urged against him the plea of wilful and injurious defamation; is cast in serious damages and may have lost thereby £500 stg. These various misfortunes may have originated in imprudence on his part. The party, however, who doubtless abetted the apparent enemies who were put forward to attack him were the same. Their spirit was intolerance and persecution, and being awakened and impatient of a man, who, like poor imprudent Smyth, showed and studied on all occasions to show his utter indifference to the arrogant and supercilious great men of another religion that there recklessly domineered around him. His imprisonment for suspected disloyalty first, his imprisonment for riot secondly, and his punishment for defamation were all unjust—the vexatious, vindictive, Haman-like

[1] The soldier's name was MacCamphill, of Lislea, who wrote home that being among a party of troops captured by the French, he recognised MacMahon after his capture as a French officer, and was also recognised. MacMahon promised to return to him next day, but the same night the British troops released the prisoners, and the soldier never returned home.

schemes of unprincipled and cowardly local tyranny putting forward tools to achieve the vengeance they dared not openly avow. These persecutions led Smyth to forego respectable society and seek his enjoyments from those who had ever poured their faithful sympathies into his bosom. He met them in the scenes they frequented, and mingled with them in the participation of their usual enjoyments. He *plied the world* that he might lift his head high, as his persecutors in the idea of his earthly independence and with much success though little respectability, yet strict moral honesty; but the interests of his congregation were forgotten, religion declined, and public worship had nearly become abandoned; and charges of irregularity in the celebration of marriages and the ordinances of religion were frequent and presbyterially investigated.

His wife died aged 29; six weeks thereafter he also took ill and died in two or three days' sickness. He is interred in the presbyterian burying-ground; was about 27 years minister of Kilrea, and died 9th December, 1821, aged 55 years, leaving one son and three daughters, one of whom he disinherited in his will because she married her cousin without his consent. Her husband deserted her and went to America.

Kilrea congregation removed from under the care of the Route to the Ballymena presbytery during the ministry of John Smyth.

The following is the inscription on John Smith's gravestone in Kilrea meeting-house green:—

In Memory of

THE REVEREND JOHN SMITH

MINISTER OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, KILREA,
FROM 1794—1821
BORN 1766. DIED DEC. 9, 1821.

AND HIS WIFE
CHARLOTTE GALT SMITH
BORN NOV. 19, 1790. DIED OCT. 28, 1821.

ALSO THEIR SON
WASHINGTON SMITH
BORN MAY 7, 1810. DIED APRIL 30, 1860.

AND HIS CHILDREN
WILLIAM
BORN SEPT. 7, 1844. DIED FEB. 22, 1856.
JAMES FERGUSON
BORN JAN. 22, 1847. DIED FEB. 27, 1856
ISABELLA JANE
BORN DEC. 21, 1849. DIED FEB. 10, 1856.
DAVID
BORN JULY 21, 1852. DIED JULY 17, 1878.

AND HIS WIFE
JANE WASHINGTON SMITH
BORN MAY 8, 1816. DIED DEC. 19, 1889.

R. MACK.

MacMahon was a complex character. The above extracts put him down as a county Down man, and a tutor in the Londonderry family. The latter statement looks ominous and may explain his later actions. Lord Castlereagh corrupted all about him, he knew no honour, so Arthur MacMahon's fall may have come about that way. First, we find him foisted by the Stewarts on to the congregation at Kilrea, a people harassed in the land war of 1760—1770, who had heavily emigrated to America, and at this time were keenly anxious to engage in any revolutionary movement, buoyed up with the success of their kinsmen across the Atlantic. MacMahon left Kilrea in 1794. His successor was John Smyth, "a man of talent and celebrity, . . . of independent mind, . . . a dangerous character." Yes, dangerous to tyranny and oppression, and a lover of freedom and independence. Under the Castlereagh regime he suffered imprisonment for over two years, was never tried, and then released without reason or explanation.

The following is an extract from an article on "The first presbyterian (non-subscribing) church, Holywood," which appeared in "The Christian Freeman" of July, 1871 :—

"Mr. Beatty (1737 to 1794) was succeeded by the rev. Arthur MacMahon, of Kilrea. He was settled in Oct., 1794, but his ministry was brief. Like many other generous-minded and patriotic men, he became implicated in the movement which aimed at the separation of Ireland from British rule, and which culminated in the unfortunate rebellion of 1798. Mr. MacMahon found it prudent to leave the country in the summer of 1797; but he did not resign his pastoral charge, and the congregation was left in much perplexity until in June, 1798, the presbytery declared the pulpit to be vacant."

The writer of this notice evidently knew not MacMahon's full character. "He found it prudent to leave the country in the summer of 1797." Fitz-Patrick states "Twelve presbyterian ministers were concerned in the rebellion. . . . It is to be feared that one of the twelve became a Judas." This was Arthur MacMahon, Castlereagh's tutor, minister of Kilrea and then of Holywood. He had been an early ally of Samuel Turner, of Newry, the most abandoned of all the informers of this period who played his cards so long and so well. Finally, a bullet ended his days in the Isle of Man. That MacMahon may have been at first honest we would be sorry to doubt, but his fall is definite. He was one of the delegate colonels of Down previous to the insurrection, and as such attended the meeting in Randalstown in June, 1797, when it was decided that it would be imprudent to act without French aid. He was a member of the Ulster provincial committee and also of the national executive. After this, hearing he would be taken, he sailed away from Bangor. From the report of the secret committee, edited by Alexander Knox, one of Castlereagh's scribes, it is evident the government knew all about MacMahon. In the Castlereagh correspondence we have the following letter :—

"MacMahon, member of the executive committee, a presbyterian parson from the county of Down, forced to emigrate in June last, came over to London, where he met with O'Coigley [a catholic priest], who was likewise obliged to leave Ireland. They stayed together in London, imitating the patriots in the mode of forming societies after the plan of the united Irish. They had heard of the expedition at the Texel being intended for Ireland, and it was agreed on that an insurrection should be attempted in London, as soon as the landing was effected in Ireland. Colonel Despard was to be the leading person, and the king and council were to be put to death, &c. Their force was estimated at 40,000, ready to turn out. MacMahon, hearing he was traced to London, resolved on going for France, and took O'Coigley as his interpreter; he got a subscription made to pay O'Coigley's expenses, and collected twenty-five guineas, fifteen of which were given by a mr. Bell, of the city.

MacMahon and O'Coigley went over to Cuxhaven, thence directly to Holland, were on board the fleet, and, when the expedition went off, proceeded to Paris. They there found Lewins, but could get no satisfactory answers from him relative to his communications with the French government. A quarrel was the consequence, and father O'Coigley was despatched privately by MacMahon to London, to get some one sent over to represent the patriots of both nations, and to replace Lewins."

At this time we think Lewins suspected MacMahon, and Lewins was incorruptible. What reason he had for doing so we cannot as yet trace. MacMahon by some writers was suspected of being the celebrated General Mac, but FitzPatrick proves there is no truth in this. He was, however, appointed an aide-de-camp to Napper Tandy. In an informer's letter (1798), doubtless Turner's, it is written :—"MacMahon has about £300 sterling property remitted him by Charles Rankin, of Belfast." This does not prove that MacMahon was not then in government pay, as these informers often informed on each other, and Pitt and Castlereagh encouraged them to do so in order that there might be no knowledge one of the other, and so they ensured general suspicion. Turner even informed on himself in order to cover his own trail. MacMahon, we are told, went out from France in a corvette of eight guns to reconnoitre the Irish coast at the time of Tandy's expedition. We don't find MacMahon's name in any secret service list, and Turner, his old ally, often reports his actions to government. In 1803 Myles Byrne met MacMahon in Paris, but did not suspect him of treason.

"Previous to my arrival in Hamburg in 1804," writes Bourrienne, "Marshal Berthier had recommended to Bernadotte two Irishmen as spies. Bernadotte employed them, but I learned that MacMahon, one of the two, rendered himself more serviceable to England than to us. I communicated this fact to Bernadotte, who ascertained that my information was accurate. The future king replied :—

I have the honour to inform you, Marshal, that two Irishmen residing in Hamburg, mm. Durnin and MacMahon, who had been liberally rewarded by the English government FOR COMING TO FRANCE to act as spies on the Irish refugees and the views of the French government, have offered their services to assist the designs of France in the cause of the united Irishmen.

His Majesty wishes that you should accept the offer of these two Irishmen; that you should employ them in obtaining all possible information, and even furnish them with whatever money may be necessary.

For the sake of expedition, I have written on this subject to general Dessolle, who commands in Hanover during your absence, and I beg that you will transmit to him the orders necessary for following the emperor's instructions.

I have the honour, etc.,

BERTHIER.

Bourrienne says that but for the information he had transmitted to Berthier, Bernadotte would have conceived himself bound to employ the two men recommended to him. The following was his answer :—

I have received your letter, my dear minister, and thank you for your attention in communicating to me the information it contains.

I never had great confidence in the fidelity or intelligence of MacMahon. He was never entrusted with any business of importance, and if I furnished him with the means of subsistence, it was because he was recommended to me by the war minister, and, besides, his unfortunate condition could not but excite pity. I at first allowed him four hundred francs per month, but finding him perfectly useless, I reduced that allowance to two hundred and fifty, which was barely sufficient for him to live on. He has not been at headquarters for the last three months.

I enclose a copy of the letter which the war minister wrote to me respecting MacMahon.

T. BERNADOTTE.

Here we have MacMahon acting as a paid spy to the French government, as well as to the English. Poverty and hunger may have driven him to it or helped to—let us hope so.

Better, far better, the quiet manse at Kilrea, or a simple grave at Holywood on the slopes overlooking Belfast lough, than such an alliance with his old pupil Castlereagh, and finally an ignominious death.

The English forces returned home in 1810, after the disastrous Walcheren expedition, with MacMahon a prisoner, and so the curtain falls.

FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

Archbold MacDonnell.

THE following interesting account of a branch of the MacDonnells is taken from a review of Reeves' *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, by sir Samuel Ferguson, which appeared in the Dublin University Magazine for 1848, page 219.

Archbold MacDonnell's mother was a daughter of the MacUillin of Dunluce, and he married an O'Quin, of whom was born Colla Catac, who married the laird of Sane's daughter, by whom he had a son, Alistair MacColl, knight of the field.

Archbold MacDonnell was surnamed Gillespie Feacle, having been born with teeth. His history, and that of his descendants, is thus given in another account of the Macdonnells, taken down by mrs. MacElheran, from the relation of Archibald Macdonnell of Ballinlig.

"Gillespie Feacle spent a great part of his time with his godfather, O'Quin, of Carrenrig, who had a daughter about his age. Between her and Gillespie an attachment was formed; and before he was of age, they were privately married. Enraged on discovering the unequal alliance, Somhairle buidh, who was Gillespie's uncle and guardian, denounced the O'Quins, and threatened to take the heads off both Gillespie and his wife, if they should fall into his hands. When Gillespie came of his age, his birthday was celebrated with great rejoicings at Ballycastle, and, among other spectacles, by a bull-bait. The bull, by accident, got loose, and rushed on the young chief himself. A gilly standing beside Gillespie, drew his sword, to defend his master; but, in pulling out his weapon, unfortunately wounded him in the thigh. There being no medical person in Ballycastle, Gillespie was removed to Rathlin, to receive surgical treatment. It has been said that the surgeon was bribed by Somhairle's family to poison the wound, which soon after proved fatal. Gillespie Feacle died in Rathlin. His widow, after the birth of her son Collcittagh, in Glassineerin, an island in Lough Lynch, fled with her young son, from the persecution of Somhairle buidhe, and put herself under the protection of her husband's clan, in Collinsa, where Coll cittagh was brought up in military practices, and often distinguished himself against the clan Campbell. He paid his addresses to a daughter of the laird of Sandha. Taking advantage of his absence on a visit here, the clan Campbell seized his castle of Dunaverty. Coll cittagh, returning, was warned not to land, by a piper in the dun playing '*Stachia aroon; dhimashin a lave*,' by which, understanding what had happened, Coll put about his curragh, and so escaped.

The Campbells cut off the piper's fingers. Coll had only one son, Alister, born in Killoran, in Collinsa; and it was said there, that, on the night of his birth, every hand there drew a sword out of the scabbard, and every gun fired a shot. The house was standing during the life of the late Collinsa; Archy MacDonnell, of Ballinlig, remembers seeing the ruins. The walls were three yards thick, and built without lime. Old Collinsa would not allow it to be pulled down; but his son, when he came to inherit the property, built office-houses with the stones. Alister left his father early in life, and came to Ireland, where the earl of Antrim gave him the command of 1,500 men, whom he sent to the assistance of Montrose, in Scotland. Coll cittagh was treacherously murdered, by the Campbells, at Dunstaffnage, near Oban. Having heard that Alister MacColl had been killed at Crooknadoss (Knockinoss), Dunstaffnish invited him (Coll) to his house, and after dinner hanged him on a tree, or car-shed. It is said that, on the change of government, the Antrim family were apprehensive of the consequences of having assisted Montrose; and that Alister, on his return to Ireland, burned thirteen castles on the Antrim estate, in one night, as a *ruse*, by which means he prevented the accusation or suspicion of the earl of Antrim. At the battle of Knocknanosse, or Crooknadosse, having been deceived by some of their allies, they were hemmed in, and cut to pieces. Alister, at the close of the engagement, surrendered himself to one of Cromwell's troopers, who was about to conduct him to the camp, when they were met by . . . . . who insisted on having the prisoner. The trooper appealed to the general, and said he should decide. MacDonnell said he certainly was the prisoner of the person to whom he had surrendered, which so enraged . . . . that he drew his sword, and thrust him through the back. He is buried in the tomb of a mrs. O'Callaghan, in Clonmeena churchyard, where there is a ruined chapel, in the parish of Kanturke (Kanturk), county Cork. It is said his sword is still preserved in Loghan Castle, county Tipperary.

"The two sons of Alexander, subsequent to his death, and that of his grandfather, Coll, came from Cantyre, when children, and obtained protection from the earl of Antrim (the first marquis). The wife of Alexander, and mother of these boys, was daughter of MacAlister, laird of Loop. The elder, Colla Voolin, possessed the lands of Glassineerin, an island in Loch Lynch, Torr, Cushendall, Nappan, and Caniffadoon; none of which cost him more than £10 a-year.

"The younger, Gillespie More, or Archibald the big, entered the army very young; was a very brave solder, and was wounded in some battle in the south, about the time of the restoration. It is said, that on leaving the field, with the assistance of his servant, Macarry, he had reached a narrow ford or passage, when they were met by sixteen of the enemy; but having possession of the pass, they killed them all, and brought two of their best horses to

Glenariff. Gillespie More settled in Glasmullen ; and he held a considerable property under the Antrim family, for which he paid £20 a-year, viz.—Glassmullen, Dooney, Ligdrenagh, Mullaghbuy, and the two Knockanes. He died, aged seventy-three, and is buried in Layde. His wife, Ann Stewart, daughter of Captain Stewart, of Red Bay castle and Ballydrain, had one son, Coll, who married Ann MacDonnell, of Nappan. Their son, Alexander MacDonnell, of Cushendall, left an only son, who died at sixteen, and two daughters—Rachel, who died young, and Ann, who married Archibald MacElheran, of Cushendall.

"There is a tradition in the glens, that the two sons of Alister MacColl (Gillespie More and Coll a Voulin), during their father's life, while under the protection of the earl of Antrim, were sent to school, and properly attended to; but after his death were turned out, and sent to the glens, to board with a MacAuley, who employed them as herds on Lubithavish. Lavderg, brother to Alister's wife (MacAlister), going out to hunt, met the boys, crying for a pig they had lost. Questioning them further, he discovered his nephews. Much enraged with MacAuley, it is said he would have killed him, had he not kept out of his way. Taking the two boys with him to Glenarm, the countess had much to do to quiet him before the return of lord Antrim (whom he called *Meerlagh*, and other terms of reproach); and the matter was settled that the boys should return to the castle, and be brought up according to their rank."

There is another tradition as to the death of sir Alister, viz., that he was thrust through, under his back-plate, when the armour was raised as he stooped to let his horse drink. His sword, we believe, is now in the possession of the earl of Egmont.

Queries.

FAMILY OF CLARKE.

Dr. Adam Clarke was a relative of the family of that name at Grange, parish of Ahoghill, county Antrim. An ancestor played a part in the reception of William III. at Carrickfergus. Were the Grange family related to a family of the same name at Glenarm in XVII. and XVIII. centuries? And is anything known of the birthplace of Wm. Mathews (1738?—1838), whose mother was one of the Grange Clarkes?

Could any reader say if portraits are in existence of any of the presbyterian ministers of Banbridge congregation in the XVIII. century? One of them—Henry Jackson—was great-grandfather of the late rev. Henry Jackson Dobbin, of Ballymena.

THE SECRETARIES, PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Ancient Cross of Drumgoolan, Co. Down.

I THINK there need be no hesitation about accepting in all particulars Richard Tighe's account of the attempted demolition of this venerable relic, and the part taken by his father, the rev. Thomas Tighe, in preserving it from further injury (vol. xiv., p. 56). The rector's son had ample opportunity of being acquainted with the facts. I have often in my early days heard the story from old inhabitants of the parish, and, in particular, from my father, James Fitzpatrick (b. 1802, d. 1887), who lived all his life at Gargory, in same parish, and knew rector Tighe.

The relation finds support in the MSS. of the Ordnance Survey (1836):—

"The stone cross at Drumgoolan old church is composed of one entire stone (grit), fixed in a pedestal three feet and a half square, and four feet above the surface. The shaft or cross part is ten feet high, one foot thick, and eighteen inches broad.

"N.B.—The above cross was thrown down by the protestants."

This remark is added by the surveyor, J. Hill Williams, in December, 1836. Williams, it may be admitted, reports what he heard; but, as he puts it, the charge is by no means tenable. The protestant inhabitants in general were no parties to such vandalism. But the fact remains, that the destruction of this monument was attempted by some foolish or fanatical individuals.

Walter Harris, apparently, saw this cross when collecting materials for his "Ancient and present State of the County Down" (1744), page 82:—

"The parish church of Drumgoolan is N.W. of Castle-Vellen about three miles, and is remarkable for little else than a stone cross erected about thirty feet from the church door, composed of one entire course gritty stone, fixed in a pedestal three feet and a half square, and four feet above the surface. The shaft or cross part is ten feet high, one foot thick, and eighteen inches broad. The want of letters on it and the coarseness of the work show its antiquity."

Under date the 15th of October, 1836, J. Hill Williams writes :—

"There is no glebe house in the parish of Drumgoolan : the glebe cannot be made out, but it is supposed to be the townland of Deehommed, now in the possession of lord Dungannon ; on it are the remains of Drumgoolan old church, and a very ancient burying-place."

It has long been a puzzle to me why there should be two ancient burial-places—Deehommed, or Dechomet, and Drumadonnell—in the same parish, and little more than a mile apart. I cannot at present call to mind that I have ever heard, in my native place, any tradition of the removal of the cross in question ; and I would like to see further proof that it occurred at so recent a date as 1778—if at any time it occurred. Was the parish church at Dechomet in 1744? It is not easy to make out from the map in Harris's *Down*, in which place the church then was ; but I am inclined to think it was at Drumadonnell. Rev. Thomas Tighe's incumbency in the parish dates further back than 1778 (see extract *infra*).

The similarity of the Drumgoolan cross to those of Downpatrick deserves more than passing notice, inasmuch as this parish was at one time subject to the great Abbey of Down (see Reeves' *Antiquities, &c.*, p. 315) :—

"Ecclesia de Drumgolyn cum capellis pertinet ad Priorem S. Patricii de Duno."

On this Reeves has the following note :—

"By inquisition 3 Edw. VI., it was found that the rectory of Dromgolyn, of the annual value of £8 13 4, was appropriate to the prior of st. Patrick's, of Down. The old parish church, of which a portion of the east wall is standing, and the grave-yard are in the townland of Drumadonnell. Its ancient stone cross, seven feet high, is built into the gable of an adjoining schoolhouse. In the townland Deehommed (Bally-diccovade, *alias* Bally-dicomeade, *Ulst. Inq.*), is an ancient burial place. In the townland Magheramayo are the ruins of an old church," &c.

Nearly thirty years ago, I heard an intelligent old resident of Dechomet say, that the old place at Drumadonnell was once a monastery. There may have been a small religious house there, affiliated to the great house at Down, although I am not aware of any record to that effect. There was more than one chapel besides the parish church. It is my surmise that the change to Drumadonnell may be as far back as the time when greater change by force of law

was effected. If so late as 1778, then, under the same rector, the centre of the parish was twice changed—first to Drumadonnell and next to Ballyward, which appears to me improbable.

The following is the Ordnance Survey account of the last-named church :—

"The church of Ballyward is situated in the townland of Ballyward, on the road between Banbridge and Castlewellan, at the distance of 4¼ miles from the latter. It is a neat building with a square tower, 63 feet long and 28 broad [but much enlarged since 1836].

"It was built in the year 1820 [or the building was then begun], at an expense of £900, a grant from the board of first fruits. It contains a monument of marble erected to the late rector of Drumgoolan, the rev. Thomas Tighe, who was *rector of the parish for fifty-six years.*"

He lived just to complete the church, and was succeeded by John Dubourdieu (formerly of Annahilt), author of the Statistical Surveys of Down and Antrim.

There are questions involved in this note on which I would welcome further contribution and discussion.

THOMAS FITZPATRICK, LL.D.

Miscellanea.

AN ANTRIM INFORMER IN '98.

(Communicated by John Mackay, of Ballycraigey, to Francis Joseph Bigger, 9th January, 1909.)

Robby Baird was a notorious informer about the town of Antrim before and after '98. Many people suffered by his information. The bad times past he took "a drop too much," and finally when crossing the steps through the Six-mile water, near Dunadry, he fell in and was drowned. Crowner Peter Aicken held an inquest on him. A witness stepped forward and said, viewing the informer's body in the presence of the dead man's brother John :—

"There ye lie now Robin Baird,
No good the world from you has heard,
Ye've been a rogue, a liar, an informer this long time past,
And the Six-mile water has proved your last ;
Your brother John does still revive,
God knows how long he soon may dive."

The crowner rewarded the poet with a guinea. Old Falloon was another informer.

MacDONNELL'S FORT AND THE BURIED GOLD.

There are two fine forts adjoining each other on the west bank of the Maine water in Shane's castle demesne, on the edge of the deer park. Three rings encircle the one known as MacDonnell's Fort, in which there lies a large stone. Under this stone is untold gold, but it is heavily guarded. Any one who attempts to move the stone or seek the wealth hidden beneath it must first contend with and overcome twelve great bull-dogs without hind quarters, and then twelve huge magpies. After these, twelve black ravens casting fire out of their beaks, and lastly twelve black soldiers. Each one of these twelve guardians of the stone would have to be overcome before any one could reach the gold. Many have tried, but all have failed. Such was the legend told me by John Mackay.

FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

NEW IRISH MANUFACTURE.

John Nevill & co. have now for sale the following articles which they flatter themselves will be found equal to any imported from either France or England :—

Paper tea trays and waiters, do. bottle coasters and cruet stands, do. bread baskets, snuffer stands, and tea caddies, do. knife-cases and trays, with a variety of patterns of snuff-boxes, buttons in paper machee and metal; the above articles to be had at their manufactory in Newry, where all orders will be thankfully received and executed with care and attention.

N.B.—No credit can be given nor orders fulfilled without payment be ordered in Newry.

6 March, 1782.

A WOOD TO BE SOLD.

Derrycaw Wood, near Charlemont, on the banks of the navigable river Blackwater, will be opened for sale on the first of June, 1781, consisting of a large quantity of full grown oak, ash, alder, and birch—fit for ship building, mill, house, and carriage timber—with a great quantity of oak, and hazel shoots for hoops of all sizes: all of which may be conveyed immediately by water from said wood to Newry, Belfast, Antrim, Colerain, &c., &c.

N.B.—Said lands are to be let from the 1st November next, either in small farms or entire, for three lives, 31 years, or renewable, as may be agreed on; they have been mostly under pasture for 50 years, lately limed and in great heart; with plenty of meadow and turf bog. The mansion-house and demesne finely situated for a gentleman. Application to be made to Joshua MacGeough, at Armagh.

Armagh, 12th May, 1781.

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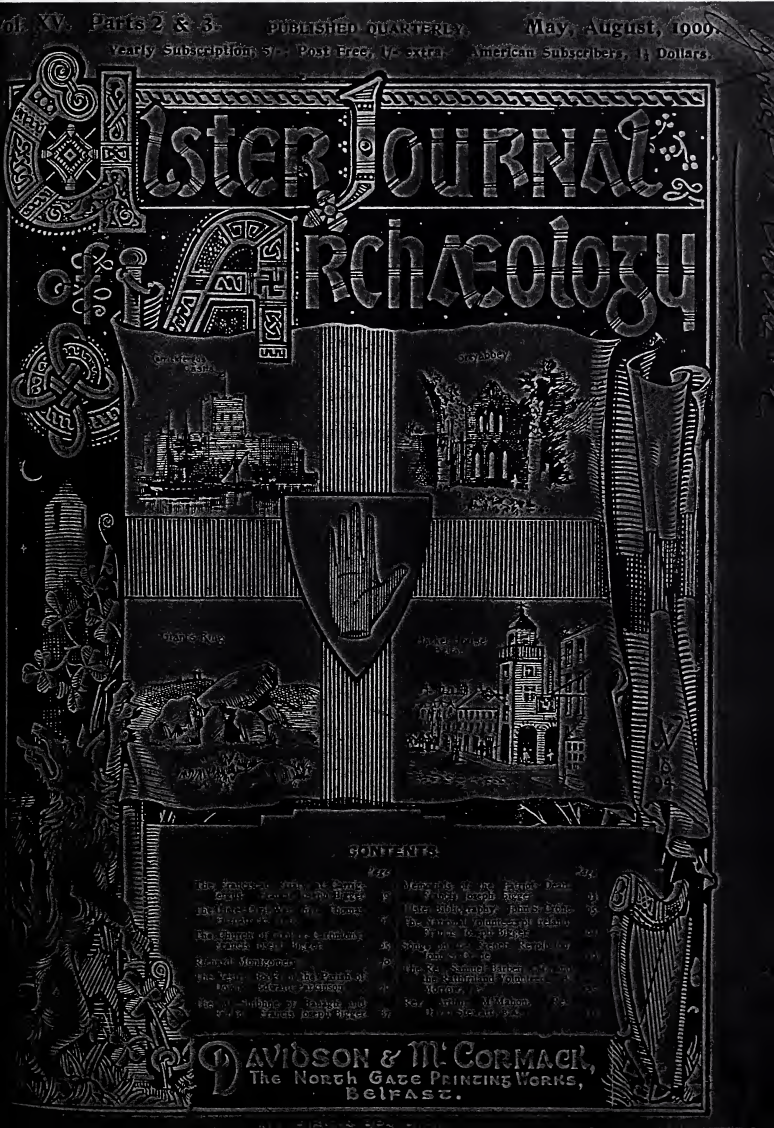

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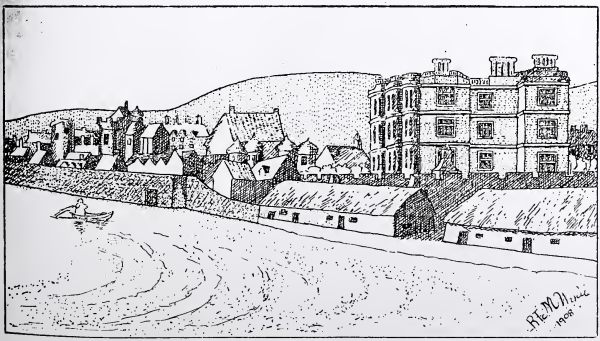
VOL. XV. MAY, 1909. No. 2.

The Franciscan Friary at Carrig-fergus.

BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

IT almost seems incredible that this noble house, the chief of the many Franciscan houses in Ulster, should have been so utterly effaced. Church and tower, chapter house and dormitory, refectory and guest chambers, mill and stores have all disappeared and passed away as completely as the brown habited friars who for centuries laboured and prayed within the sacred walls. Irish chieftains could found and build nave and choir and adorn them



MOUNTJOY, CARRICKFERGUS, BUILT BY SIR ARTHUR CHICHESTER, ON THE SITE OF THE FRIARY.

(From U.J.A., vol. vii., p. 9, old series.)

with windows of artistic beauty and varying effect, Normans could enlarge and strengthen and carve sumptuous tombs, lavishing a wider taste in fresco and jewelled shrine until every feature was beautiful and useful and seemed as if to last for many ages. But such was not to be the case. With the advent of Elizabeth's soldiers plunder was more in evidence than piety, and stores more serviceable than sanctuaries. And so it was that Essex turned the friary into "queen's stores," to serve her armies in the frequent forays and marauding expeditions to capture the trade and acquire the territories of the Ulster chieftains. De Courci, de Laci and their successors had saved and guarded the friary whenever they were in power, although at first it was outside the walls of Carrickfergus, and of course its founders, the O'Neills, ever loved and succoured it. To them it had been a great privilege, its services pleased them, and its walls afforded them shelter for their tombs in a district much harried by invaders in every age.

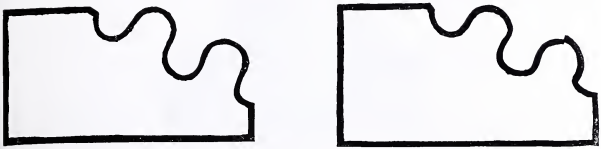
Then came Arthur Chichester, that prince of robbers and plunderers, and he obtained a "grant" of the place and set about rearing his "very statelye house" on the site of tomb and altar and quiet cloister. Such a palace pleased the wandering Jacobean tourists who favoured us with their visits and remarks. Like everything else that Chichester ever planned or tried to bring about, destruction speedily fell upon it. His fame was reared on ruin, destruction, devastation, and woe, and the harvest given to him and his successors must needs be the same as the seed sown. Mountjoy house and its "faire dineing room" speedily mouldered to the ground. A great county jail and courthouse appropriately succeeded the spacious halls of Chichester, and these now by the militia quarters. It is said the friars, when driven by force from the home they had loved so dearly and had built so beautifully, had put a prophetic curse upon the place, saying it would ever be an abode of thieves. The following is the different uses to which the old place was put:—

1st.—A store house for Elizabeth's troops.
2nd.—A residence for Chichester.
3rd.—A county jail.
4th.—A militia barracks.

Some years ago the jail, which was built about 1790, was largely pulled down and the courthouse altered to suit its present purpose. Little or nothing of the remains of the friary was observed, not one stone was to be found, so complete was its destruction. Some of the stone window muilions of Chichester's house came to light in the building of an adjoining house—that was all. There must have been many abbey stones with tracings of former carving used in the subsequent buildings, but these were not observed by the workmen. A month or so ago Henry MacNeill, of

Carleoil, asked me to view some stones built into his house from the old jail. Many of them bore initials and dates and idle cuttings such as soldiers, guards, or poor prisoners would cut on the walls during dreary days and nights. Two deeply moulded stones, however, at once arrested

FRANCISCAN · PRIORY ·
CARRICKFERGUS



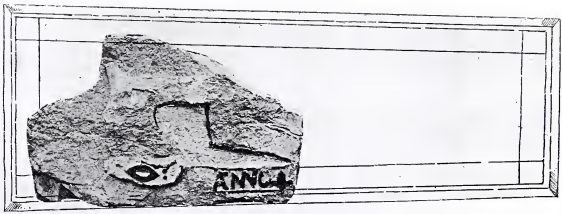
CARVED MOULDINGS.

(Drawn by W. J. Fennell.)

my attention. They were undoubtedly from the friary. They had been used in later buildings. Perhaps they had been built into the walls of Chichester's room, and had heard his midnight plottings and the rubbing of his hard hands as "grant" after "grant" of chieftains' or church lands came to his capacious wallet. Perhaps they had been built into the walls of William Orr's prison cell, and had heard his tale of treachery and double dealing. Be this as it may, here they were in the open light of day with the crisp chisel markings fresh upon them as if for present use. It is said a surgeon can construct the appearance of a man from the bones of a hand. These few stones give us the age and appearance of the old Franciscan friary of Carrickfergus. The mouldings are of the best, deep cut, graceful, and yet substantial, dating from about the end of the fourteenth century. They clearly denote a building built in the best taste. They are here illustrated.

Another stone of a different use, now preserved by Walter Caruth, of Carrickfergus, is here depicted. It was portion of a small square cusped window of a lovely shape, doubtless from some of the conventual apartments. It was found in the taking down of an old house adjoining the friary. It had been turned down and used as a door block, with the cuttings for that purpose still upon it. The rarest of all these stones is in the same careful hands. It was rescued from a cart taking away the rubbish from the jail at its destruction. It is merely a fragment of a

grave slab cut in fine slate. On it appears the letters ANNO, a *fleur de lys*, and portion of a belt buckle or some similar knightly decoration. What destruction was here? This may have been the identical grave slab of de Laci himself. Why not? It is cotemporary with him in appearance. To be rescued from a rubbish cart in our own day! This monument and many others could have been saved by Chichester if he had raised his



FRAGMENT OF 13TH CENTURY GRAVE SLAB FROM THE FRIARY.
(Photo by R. Welch, and drawing by W. J. Fennell.)

finger, but he seems to be as keenly bent on their destruction as he was on that of the Ulster chieftains. The lordly tombs of the O'Neills and the de Lacis to be built into his scullery walls, and the descendants of these O'Neills driven over the seas, and a "statelye pallace" built on their graves, and a royal grant of their lands in his strong room. In the old Journal (vol. vii., page 1) there is given a double view of the friary—one in its glory, and one when reduced to "queen's stores." These are here reproduced, also a view of Chichester's house from an old map, and a view of the courthouse as it appeared at the time of William Orr's imprisonment in 1797, which is similar to its present appearance.

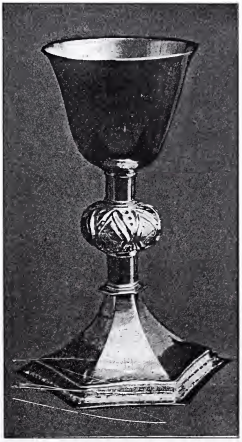
By some it is said the friary was founded by de Laci, who was buried in it in 1243, but I believe it was an O'Neill foundation. They were the particular patrons of the Franciscans in Ulster, and this friary was their favourite burial-place, and it was reformed in 1457 by Niall MacArdle O'Neill. In de Laci's time, and for long after, it was outside the walls of Carrickfergus. He may have endowed or enlarged it, and was friendly to it, but the O'Neills for centuries were its chief benefactors, and within its walls many of the O'Neills found burial. It was a favourite place of interment with them, as Hugh MacNeill oge quaintly puts it in a petition to Edward vi. for restitution of his lands, "that his ancestors were buried there, and that in all his country there is not so meet a place for burial as that is." O'Neill

AFTER THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM ORR—THE COURT HOUSE AT CARRICKFERGUS, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1797.

(From a photo by William Swanston and drawing by Joseph W. Carey.)

much desired the old friary, not like Chichester to build a "daintie pallace" upon the altars and burial places of Ulster chieftains for over four hundred years, but "to place two secular priests there for ministration of divine service."

The sacred vessels and other valuables of the friary were probably sold and melted down or destroyed by the reformers, but there is still one preserved dating from 1632, with the name Paul O'Neill upon it, proving that the O'Neills still had a love for the site of their old friary of Carrig-Fergus. This chalice is valued and preserved by the rev. James Dempsey, of Downpatrick. It should be returned to the place of its first presentation.



FRANCISCAN CHALICE, FROM CARRICK-FERGUS.

The inscription on the chalice is: "*Fr. Paulus O'Neill curavit pro conventu Carfergus fiéri 1632.*" There are no hall marks upon it.

There was a fr. Paul O'Neill in Drumnaquoil in 1670, and a fr. Paul O'Neill was confined in Carrickfergus in 1679.

In Theiner's collection under the year 1317, there is a petition from the guardian and brethren of the friars minor of Cragfergus about the body of one Thomas de Mandeville, who had been killed at Carrickfergus, and his burial being hindered by his enemies, who would not allow the body to be brought to the parish church of Carrickfergus. He was at length buried, by permission of the bishop, in the church of the friars minor at Carrickfergus, as it was nearer to the spot where he had been killed. After some time two Dominican friars, William Aubrey and Florence de Ardin, by order of their prior, came from Drogheda and exhumed the body, brought it to Drogheda, and buried it in their own convent there. The pope in answer to the petition of the friars of Carrickfergus names the prior of Ardee, the dean of Armagh, and the prothonotary of Armagh to enquire into the case and decide according to the merits (pope Gregory XXII., A.D. 1317).

Prendergast in his *Cromwellian Settlement* (p. 323) relates a peculiarly sad story dealing with Carrig-Fergus. In 1656, Cromwell made a particularly violent onslaught on the catholic priests still remaining in Ireland. An edict

went forth that the justices should arrest all priests in Ireland. The jails everywhere were full. The governors were ordered to send them from garrison to garrison to Carrickfergus, to be there put on board ship for the Barbadoes "as they may not return again." One Paul Cashin, a very aged priest, apprehended at Maryborough, fell desperately sick and was like to die. He was allowed 6d. a day during his sickness, but to Carrig he must go and thence to the Barbadoes. Captain Cooper reported that several would renounce the pope's supremacy and frequent protestant meetings if they were spared transportation. It cannot well be considered the horrors which were endured—

"Oh, black and bitter curse of Cromwell"—

before this state of mind was brought about. Thousands of young Irish girls had been kidnapped by Cromwell's orders, and shipped, many from Carrig-Fergus, to the West Indies, and there sold as slaves and worse to the planters. Boys were also treated similarly, so the old streets of Carrig-Fergus must many a time have resounded with grief and lamentation. War has its horrors God knows, but this was far and away beyond the ordinary usages of warfare. The friars' house was a "daintie pallace," with grim faces and scowling looks at the windows, as the mere Irish were hurried from their native land with no one to lend any succour, no guest-house to shelter them, ere the ships of Bristol bore them away across the ocean to unspeakable horrors for any Irish maid.

The following extracts I have culled from the old Journal, vol. vii., Reeves' *Antiquities*, and O'Laverty's *Down and Connor*. Other authorities are noted.

In 1232, a monastery of Franciscan, or Grey friars, was founded here, but it is rather uncertain who was the founder, though the merit is commonly ascribed to Hugh de Laci, earl of Ulster.[1]

1243. The earl of Ulster, Gerald Fitz-Maurice, and Richard de Burgo "ended the way of all flesh," and were interred in this monastery.

1408. Hugh MacAdam MacGilmore, an Irish chieftain, who, they say, was never christened, and hence "was called CORBI," who had "caused forty churches to be destroyed," took refuge in an oratory of this abbey, where he was slain by some of the family of Savage. MacGilmore had previously slain "Patrick Savage, a gentleman of great esteem in Ulster," and also his brother Richard, although he had received 2,000 marks for their ransom. It is stated that MacGilmore had before taken the iron bars off the windows of this oratory, through which his enemies entered when they slew him.

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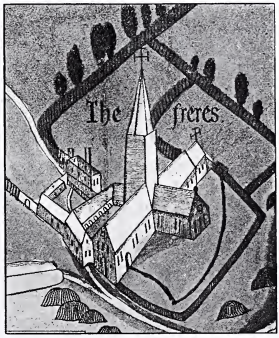
[1] Ware's Antiquities. Archdall's Monasticon. Though we are without any record of religious houses being here before the above time, yet there must have been such, as "W., prior of Cragfergus," is a subscribing witness to a charter granted by sir John de Courcy, to the abbey of canons regular, Downpatrick, about A.D. 1183.—ARCHDALL'S MONASTICON.

1497. Neile MacCaine O'Neill reformed this friary to the order of the "STRICT OBSERVANCE."

1510. This monastery was in such repute, that a general chapter of the order was held in it.[1] After the suppression of monastic houses, this building, with its appurtenances, six acres of land adjoining, remained for some years in the possession of the crown till granted by Edward vi. in 1552 to Hugh MacNeill oge, of Clandeboy.[2]

In 1592, we find this corporation granting a lease of the abbey and its lands to Christopher Carleisle, governor of this town, and seneschal of the Clandeboys. A plot of ground adjacent was also granted to him, same time, for the purpose of erecting a corn-mill; for the whole he was to pay ten shillings yearly. This deed expresses, that said abbey (then called the palace) was in the possession of Carleisle, and that some of its turrets were "fallen, damaged, and ruineated." Four of the witnesses make their mark, one of whom is Alexander Haynes, sheriff.[3] Soon after this we find this abbey and its lands in possession of sir Edmond Fitzgerald, who assigned them to sir Arthur Chichester.[4] About the same time it was granted by the crown to sir Charles Wilmot, knt.; its lands are then called four acres, with mills adjoining.[5] It is, however, believed to have been still retained by sir Arthur Chichester, as he soon after obtained a grant in his own name from James i.[6] Oral tradition states, that when the monks were obliged to go hence, they fervently prayed that the place might be ever after the HABITATION OF THIEVES. If such was their prayer, it has of late years been granted in a very remarkable manner, as on its site is built the present county of Antrim gaol.



FRANCISCAN ABBEY, CARRICKFERGUS, BEFORE THE DISSOLUTION.
(From U.J.A., vol. vii., old series.)

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[1] Marleburrough's Chronicle. Archdall's Monasticon. Cox's History of Ireland.

[2] Ware's Annals. Archdall's Monasticon.

[3] Records of Carrickfergus.

[4] Archdall's Monasticon.

[5] Lodge's Collections.

[6] Grants 19th James i. to sir Arthur Chichester.

CARRICKFERGUS,[1] on the remarkable bay of the same name, is a corporate town sending members to Parliament.

1232. The foundation of a monastery here, for Franciscan friars, is fixed on this year, but is a matter of doubt who was the founder; some say the famous Hugh de Lacie, earl of Ulster (*a*), according to others O'Neal (*b*). We are inclined to the former.

1243. This year the earl of Ulster,[2] and Gerald Fitzmaurice, and Richard de Burgh were interred here (*c*).

1408. Hugh MacAdam MacGilmore, the fell destroyer of forty sacred edifices, fled for refuge to an oratory of this church, in which he was soon after massacred by the English colony of the name of Savage. As the windows of this building had been formerly robbed of their iron bars by his sacrilegious hands, his pursuers found a ready admission to him (*d*).

1497. Neile MacCaine O'Neill reformed this friary[3] to the order of the strict observance (*e*).

(*a*) War. Mon. (*b*) Allemande. (*c*) Pembridge's Ann. Hanmer's Chron.

[1] McSkimin, in "Hist. Carrickfergus," mentions an ancient monastic foundation called "the Hospital of st. Brigid," which adjoined the east suburb of the town. "Some remains of the chapel (he adds) attached to this hospital remained within the last forty years, and persons were interred in it within memory. The lands adjoining are still called the SPITTALL PARKS, and were, till the year 1823, free of tythe. There is no record when this hospital was founded or by whom. In the 36th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this hospital and the lands attached were granted by the crown to Richard Harding for thirty years. Some silver coins have been found here of Edward the Third," p. 127. The same writer tells us that there is also, a little north of the town, a well, called "st. Bride's well," adjoining which was "the Spittall House," and which was granted, together with the hospital, to Mr. Harding as above. In the deed of grant it is called "parcell antique hereditament," and is said to comprise a small plot called "The Friar's Garden," ib. 128.

A round tower is supposed to have formerly adorned this town. A survey in State Papers, 21st July, 1588, mentions "a watchhouse, or turret, sometimes called a steeple," as then standing in need of repairs. An old map of the town, published in "Ulster Journal of Arch., old ser.," vol. 3, presents a building close to the wall next the sea which may perhaps have been intended to represent a round tower.

[2] Hugh de Lacy was interred in 1243, "APUD CNOCKFERGUS IN CONVENTU FRATRUM." —"Grace's Annals." Publications of I.A.S., 1842, p. 35. A long account of the doings of Robert and Edward Bruce before Carrickfergus will be found in the same annals. We may add that the town sustained other memorable sieges from king John, Sean O'Neill, and Schomberg. The English troops under sir John Chichester sustained a memorable defeat here in 1597.

(*d*) Marlboro's Annals. (*e*) War. Mss.

[3] The following entry occurs in the "Annals of the Four Masters," at the year 1497: "The monastery of the friars in Carrickfergus were obtained for the Friars Minor de Observantia by rescript from Rome, at the instance of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh buidhe O'Neill, and sixteen brothers of the convent of Donegal took possession of it on the vigil of the first festival of the B. V. Mary in autumn, having obtained authority for that purpose." O'Conor, in his "Stowe Catalogue," vol. i., p. 158, mentions as extant in that

1510. This monastery was in such high repute, that a general chapter of the order was held in it this year (*f*).

At the suppression of religious houses this monastery and its possessions were granted to sir Edmund Fitzgerald, who assigned the same to sir Arthur Chichester, predecessor to the earl of Donegall (*g*). This nobleman, who was several times lord deputy of Ireland, erected a noble castle on the site of this monastery, about the year 1610 (*h*).

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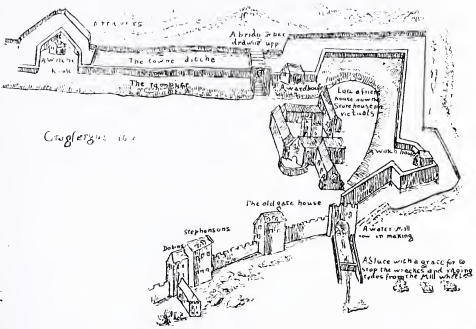
library a MS. of 52 pages in the Irish language, containing the lives of sixteen saints, with the subscription at the end: "Fr. Bonaventura Mac Dool, guardianus de Carrickfergus, theologiæ lector." These lives were transcribed from a more ancient MS. belonging to this convent.

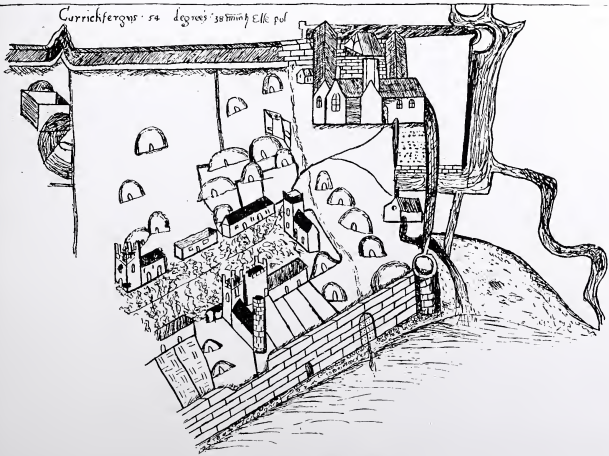
As regards the first founder of this Franciscan convent, some have referred it to De Laci, others to a chieftain of the MAGENNIS family; but Luke Wadding assigns the honour of its foundation to an O'Neill of the Clan-Aodh-Buidhe branch of that family, for, he adds, "that convent belonged to the O'Neills, and they used it as their burial place" (Annales Min. ad an. 1242). Hugh de Lacy, as we have seen, and also Richard de Burgh and Gerald Fitzmaurice, were interred there soon after its foundation.

The Franciscans of Carrickfergus seemed to have shared the suppression of religious houses of 1537, for among the state papers of Edward the sixth's reign, there is a petition of Hugh MacNeill oge, in which, after professing his allegiance as a faithful subject, he prays, "to have, by a lease from the king's majesty, certain late monasteries, with the lands thereunto belonging, lying waste in his country, and the late friar-house in Knockfergus granted unto him, that therein he may place two secular priests for ministration of divine service, alledging that his ancestors were buried there, and that in all his country there is not so meet a place for burial as that is." This petition was granted, but it is probable that O'Neill at once restored the convent to its old proprietors. In the Harleian collection of MSS., there is a petition from the "Freres Observants" of Ireland to queen Mary, dated November, 1557, in which they pray, that "it would please her majesty to grant and confirm unto them and their religious order" certain monasteries. In reply, her majesty instructed the lord deputy, the earl of Sussex, to grant their petition to them. During Elizabeth's reign, however, this convent felt the full fury of the storm of irreligious persecution which raged throughout our island. Wadding tells us that the religious inmates were expelled, and the English governor, after seizing on all the sacred properties of the convent, cast five of the friars into prison, keeping them there till all hope of further plunder was extinguished. The names of these confessors of the faith are happily registered by the same illustrious annalist; they are—Robert MacConghaill, Eugene Mac-an-Tsaire, Donough Molan, Charles O'Hanvill, and Patrick Mac Teige.

In the state papers of the following years, the convent appears as "THE PALACE, of late THE FRIARS' HOUSE." In a paper, dated 1st April, 1574, the memorable year in which Essex set out on his fruitless attempt to conquer Ulster, the convent is mentioned as a store-house for the English troops. As one of the results of Essex's failure, it is also stated, that the town of Carrickfergus was destroyed, all its churches and dwellings being burned, and all its inhabitants having fled away. In 1583, the lords justices, in a letter to Walsingham, write, "The palace is a place very necessary to be safely kept, having in it the fairest and largest rooms for storage and brewing that are in this land, besides sundry good lodgings."

The palace, soon after the accession of king James, became the property of the greedy and grasping Chichester, who levelled it to the ground, and erected on its site his family





THE OLD FRANCISCAN FRIARY AT CARRICKFERGUS AS "QUEEN'S STORES."

(From U.J.A., vols. iii., p. 276; vii., p. 1, old series.)

"The convent of Carrickfergus was founded in the maritime city of that name, in the diocese of Connor, in Ulster, about the time of st. Francis, and was formerly placed in the custody of Drogheda. It was reformed in the year 1457, at the instance of Neale MacArdle O'Neill. It was suppressed in the year 1560, the friars having been driven off and dispersed, and some of them killed. It was at last totally destroyed by Arthur Chichester, viceroy of Ireland, and remained vacant till the year 1626, when father Francis Mathew, being provincial, a residence was erected in the district, and F. Edmond Cana, a theologian and preacher, was appointed superior. The first founder of that convent was Hugh de Lacy, junr., earl of Ulster, who died in the habit of the friars-minors, in the year 1253, and was buried there. O'Neill was also buried there, as well as many other noblemen, of both families of that district."

"Almost all the houses in this towne were built castlewise, soe as though the Irish made spoile of and burnt the towne, yett were they preserved unburnt. This is butt a preattie little town within the walls of a very small extent and capacitie: the only grace of this towne is the lord Chichester's house, which is a very statelye house, or rather like a prince's pallace, whereunto there belongs a stately gate-house and graceful terrace, and walk before the house, as at Denton, my lord Fairefax-house. A very faire hall there is, and a stately stair-case, and faire dineing room, carrying the proportion of the hall. Fine garden, and mighty spatious orchards, and they say they bear good fruite. I observed on either side of his garden, there is a dove-house placed, one opposite to the other, in the corner of the garden, and twixt the garden and the orchards; a most convenient place for apricockes, for some such tender fruite to be planted agt. the dove-house wall, that by the advantage of the heat thereof they may be rendered more fruitful and come sooner to maturitie, but the use is not made thereof. Very rich furniture belongs unto this house, which seems much to be neglected, and begins to go something to decay. It is a most stately building, onely the windowes and rooms and whole frame of the house is over large and vast."

The Donegall family ceased to reside in Carrickfergus about 1724, from which time Joymount was suffered to go to ruin. In 1768, it began to be taken down; its marble chimney pieces and other articles of value were removed to Fisherwick Lodge, Staffordshire. Even Fisherwick Lodge was not allowed to stand any length of time. It was pulled down in 1809, and the materials sold, and bits of them scattered all over the county of Stafford.

mansion called Joymount. This proud monument of Chichester's ill-gotten wealth is now the county gaol.

The ancient plans of Carrickfergus show a large stone cross, called "Great Patrick's Cross," standing in the main street; the pedestal of a broken cross is also seen standing in the churchyard attached to the Franciscan convent.

(*f*) War. MSS. (*g*) Harris's tabl. (*h*) War. MSS. v. 34.

The Ulster Civil War, 1641.

"The King's Commission" in the County Cavan.

By Thomas Fitzpatrick, LL.D.

[Matter interlined on the original manuscripts I place within brackets.]

(Continued from vol. xv., part i., page 13.)

45. Moses Ibott "of Ellisbeg in the parish Castleterra, in county Cavan, gentleman,"

ii, 253.

further saith that the Rebell Richard Ashe of Lisnemanie in the countie of Cavan esqre did by force and armes in the highway as this depont. (being so robbed) was flying towardes Dublin, take and carry away of the goodes & chattells of ffrancis Suggesden certain silver spoons & plate worth above ffive pownde, ster.

And this depont heard one Jon meMorrice of the parish of Larah, and other Rebells, publiquely say, That the proud Parliamt of England was the cawse of this Rebellion.—Jur. vii. Julij, 1643.

This Richard Ash—before the rising an English protestant—is a rather prominent figure in the depositions relating to county Cavan (See No. 37 above).

46. William Reinolds, late of Curgarrah, in the countie of Cavan, yeoman,

heard one mrs. Sheridan, the wiffe of mr. Denis Sheridan, a protestant minister, confidently affirme and say: That a Roguish Rebell, at her howse in the parrish of Kilmore, publiquely sayd and wished that he had the King's head there, meaneing the head of or [gratious] soueraigne Lord King Charles, Whereunto the same [gentlewoman], for such his traiterous words, could not forbeare, but called him Rogue. Saying further that before these times came he durst not have said so.—(Jur. xii. Julij, 1643.)

This deponent, on the information of one "Thomas Collins, a protestant," attributes similar expressions to "the rebels" about Farnham: expressions which, at all events, are inconsistent with any pretence of commission from the king.

47. John Seaman, yeoman, like most of the deponents, has nothing to say about "the commission;" but he relates an incident which ought to be known.

ii, 263.

And the deponent further saith that he for his owne [pt], together with his wife & his brother's child, after they were so robbed, fledd for safety of their lives to Sr James Craig's castle called Croaghan, where they staid for about 8 months, & coming at length to great want there, & being thereby very faint and weak, one Richard McSymonds, his late neere neighbour, an Irishman, one who had been a souldier in this Kingdom for the late Queen Eliz., perceiving this deponts weaknes & misery, did out of mere pity, take him, his wife

& the child aforesd to his owne howse, & there vsed them kindly vntil the depont had well recovered his strength, And then came in person as a convoy for them as nere Trim as he durst, and left them not before that tyme: His owne goodnes inciting him to doe those charitable acts: for wch he must leave them and his family to the recompense of God Almightie.—(Jur. 30 May, 1643.)

The old soldier deserves credit, and he receives it in full. He could not, however, have shown so much kindness had "the rebels," or any number of them, objected to his taking such course. It was no part of the commissioners' duty to give prominence to acts of kindness on the part of the Irish towards the distressed English. By the terms of their several commissions, Henry Jones and his colleagues were required to chronicle only what was to the discredit of "the rebels;" and they acted up to the requirements with rare fidelity. It was their part to represent the Irish as acting "more like demons than human beings." Yet it is recognisable, that, so far as humanity had part in that civil war, the practice of it was entirely on the side of the Irish and in favour of their opponents.

48. John Whitman, merchant, late of Cavan, gives the following account of Philip MacMulmore O'Reilly:—

ii, 273.

The Rebell Phillip Mullmore ôRely with the rest pretended that they had a comission to take away all the Armes & Ammunition from the English in the country, & therefore comanded the depont to deliver his, & this depont (in obedience to that pretended comission) did deliver the armes he had to the sd Phillip Mullmore ôRely.—(Jur. xiiii. July, 1643.)

This deposition was made almost a year and three-quarters after the rising, and in that period the deponent had heard many (and conflicting) accounts of the chief actors. I suspect—without impeachment of his veracity—that his memory was confused as to what he said and heard in the alarm and excitement of the earlier scenes. Philip MacMulmore was the sheriff's uncle; and the sheriff's position would account for much of the loose talk about "the commission." Whitman was called upon by the sheriff to give up his arms, and he knew that in emergencies the sheriff might exercise such authority. At any rate, he may have felt how useless resistance would prove. The sub-sheriff, Laghlin McMaster, also took an active part in the rising,* and, judging by the name, he was not an Irishman.

The next extract from the same deposition I must regard as absurd on the face of it, notwithstanding that at least two other deponents recite something of the kind:

But about a week after [he] the sd Phillip came to this depont (as being [as he pretended] brought thither by the other Rebells as a prisoner), & then said that he was sorry

* Cavan Depositions, vol. ii., folios 169, 170.

for what he had done, & that the English were soe miserably vsed, all being taken from them, & noe condicons nor promisses performed with [him] by the Irish : & that for his the said Phillips part he (upon protestacons of the other Rebells that they had the King's comission) had ioyned with them : but then was sorry, & repented him for it, [Saying he] would no further entermeddle with them, And that he therefore was taken and kept prisoner by them.

That Philip MacMulmore disapproved of despoiling the English is pretty certain. But that he—the ablest man among the O'Reillys (see No. 12, *supra*)—should be so misled is sheer nonsense. Who had a better right to know whether or not there was any commission or authority? Again, what man among the English party had a better right to be acquainted with Philip MacMulmore's views than dr. Henry Jones, the man who spent five or six weeks in this "Rebel's" house, as guest rather than prisoner? Yet, as above remarked, Jones in his "Relation" never even hints at such things as the less wary and less-informed deponents so lightly affirm upon oath.

I think it well to note here, that among the depositions are to be found the examinations of many scores of gentlemen belonging to the Irish party who, by capture or surrender, came into the hands of the government. I have followed their examinations closely—even to the extent of transcribing more of them than I care to mention. Yet I cannot recall an instance in which any such prisoner pleaded that he was influenced by a commission from the king or by any pretence of one. Moreover, with the exception of lord Maguire and Hugh Oge MacMahon, I cannot find that any Irish gentleman was afforded the opportunity of expressing his views on the question of "the commission." One notable instance :—When sir Phelim O'Neill was examined (23 February, 1652-3) at the council-board, in Dublin, he was questioned about the "commissions" he had from the Ulster chiefs, from the lords of the pale (to command at the siege of Drogheda), and from the supreme council at Kilkenny; but—so far as the record shows—was asked nothing about a commission from the king, a bull from the pope, or any of the big "massacres" he was said to have perpetrated or authorised; and dr. Henry Jones, who for eleven years had been recording hearsay stories taken *in camera* about these matters, was present at the table and witnessed the examination by his signature.*

* The original is among the Co. Armagh Depositions (folio 167). The examination has been printed by Gilbert, *Affairs in Ireland in 1641*, iii., 367, with fac-simile of third and last page, and the autographs, seven in number.

And it was not so in sir Phelim's case alone. It was the same case with every man of position among the Irish who came into their hands. I have formerly printed the examinations * of Patrick and Owen MacArtan of Kinelarty, county Down, Irish leaders who came into the hands of the Cromwellians. It would have been much in their favour could they have pleaded either the king's commission, or that they had been misled by a pretended commission. In their examinations there is no indication that any such matter was even hinted at. The late sir John T. Gilbert has printed the examinations of several Leinster gentlemen who surrendered in the earlier part of 1642, in the vain expectation of being received into favour with the Parsons-Borlase government. These examinations are remarkable for keeping clear of "the commission," real or pretended.

I have given much attention to the subject, and the result of my study is simply this: the question of the commission was ignored by the rulers of Dublin Castle when they had the opportunity of settling it for ever. They were anxious enough to collect hearsay stories; but when they had before them the men whose views of the matter were worth having, the subject was shelved. That question was not to be looked at too closely.

This is the particular aspect of the case to which I would direct the attention of the inquirer—There has been much discussion about what *might* have occurred at Edinburgh; there has been no investigation of what should have occurred in Ireland.

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* *The Bloody Bridge*, p. 251.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF CARNMONEY, CIRCA 1820
(from an old drawing at Ardrigh)

The Church of Coole or Carnmony,

With some References to other South Antrim Churches.

BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

THE south of Antrim bordering on Carrig-Fergus Bay or Belfast Lough breaks into a series of glens, not so deep or wildly romantic as *the* glens of Antrim, but still with much interest and beauty of their own. They are, geographically speaking, the first of the glens of Antrim, but have now quite a different appearance, on account of the growth of Belfast, to what they had at the time about which I am writing. These glens had each its own church, about two miles or so from the shore. The first one was Sean-cill, an ancient church dedicated to saint Patrick, situated on what is now the Shankill road, Belfast. No portion of the church remains, but the graveyard is still in use. This church was built in what was doubtless a wooded glen, on the banks of a little river, which rose on the slopes of the Squire's hill, and wandered

through Edenderry (telling of oak woods) and the Old park, past the old church. It was then utilised by the old mill of Belfast, near the mill-field, and flowed on down the centre of the High street of Belfast. This was the Belfast river—the Fearsat—on which st. Patrick's church was built.

Leaving Belfast and journeying due north, the next glen was Glen-gormlaithe (Glengormley), in the parish of Carnmoney. The stream passing down this glen, which was also deeply wooded, was the Glass-a-bradan (the stream of the salmon), and near its banks was built the ancient church of Coole. The site of the old church was in the centre of the old graveyard, and on it was reared at a later date one of those rude square reformation churches with which we are all familiar. They were built, and they have all the appearance of such erection, merely to satisfy legal requirements. There were few or no English church people in the parish until recent years, the district having been planted with Scotch presbyterians, so its use was not very great and its ornament was nil. There were no catholics left in the parish. The old church was removed in 1856, when the present handsome building was consecrated, largely through the generosity of the Smythe family, and the old site given as burial-places to new comers into the parish, the Valentines, Fitz-Simons, Dixons, Torrens, Blands, Graingers, etc. The difference between their monuments and the older stones still clearly denote the site of the old church. The views here given of the old church came to me from the late archdeacon Smythe; he and his father had been vicars of Carnmoney for nearly one hundred years. The building had no windows on the north side, a somewhat usual custom, nor were there any graves there originally, but they crowded close up to the east end and south wall. My own people's graves were close against the latter. A law came into force that no burials should take place within ten feet of the church under a penalty of ten pounds. This law was broken, and the penalty sometimes exacted. The door was in the tower at the west end, where sir Hugh Cairns' enclosure now is; there was no vestry. A former rector stabled his horse in this porch, and afterwards donned his black gown at the prayer-desk, which stood below the pulpit against the south wall. This may have been Thomas Merrifield, who was vicar in 1758, as he resided in High street, Belfast; or it may have been his successor, Mathew Garnet, who was the son of lord Donegall's schoolmaster in the old Latin school in Church lane. The nomination was with the Donegall family, who appointed hangers-on of the family, for I find that Garnet

was also "constable of Belfast castle." Edward Patterson succeeded Garnet, and during his tenure of the post he assisted at st. Anne's on Sunday afternoon. He too, doubtless, had a horse, and so local tradition holds good. Merrifield was non-resident, for no sooner was he appointed in 1758 than he at once advertised to let "the glebe lands of the parish of Carmony, containing 51 acres arable pasture and meadow, wherein there is plenty of turf and limestone."—Apply to the rev. Thomas Merrifield at his house in Belfast. Mathew

TOWER OF CARNMONEY PARISH CHURCH, NORTH SIDE, CIRCA 1820.

Garnet came in about 1767, when lord Donegall, the absentee, returned to Belfast, and created the land agitation carried on by that early Ulster land reforming society known as the Hearts of Steel. All Carnmoney, Ballylinney, and Templepatrick was controlled by this body for well nigh twenty years, so Garnet as the nominee of Donegall had a poor time of it. He could have had no local support and no parishioners. About this time the gross value of the "living" was about £575 per annum, with no duties save the legal ones. John

Winder, the friend and successor of Jonathan Swift at Kilroot, held the vicarage about 1697. He, doubtless, used the old Irish highway to Carrick in his travels back and forward. A portion of this road is still used between the Tobar-ban (Whitewell) and the church, crossing the Glash-a-bradan. There are no local traditions whatever about any of these old clergy, so they were considered simply as "comers and goers" and tithe collectors.

The inside of the church was as plain and bare as the outside. There were six square pews on the south side with the "three-decker," and seven on the north side. The pulpit had no canopy, nor was there any stove, so that on a cold bleak Sunday the few attenders often adjourned to the adjoining glebe where prayers were said around the drawing-room fire. The windows were wide and slightly pointed, with plain wooden sash frames, the east one being similar, with the communion table below it. A pathway led to the church door from the old road on the north side. The existing road along the south side is more modern. The only fragment of the old church that I know of is the circular stone window-casing from the tower, which is now built over a well on the glebe avenue.

The present condition of the graveyard is creditable to no one. It is invariably out of order and badly kept. Gravestones have been broken, cast aside, and used up for other "jobs." Cumbrous and obstructive iron railings have been erected everywhere, quite blocking the passages. These were largely erected quite recently by a former sexton as a contractor, with the permit of the vicar and his vestry, in order to make the sexton money, quite regardless of the fitness of things. Enormous sums of money must have been gathered in by former vicars for tithes and dues and grave-lettings, and yet no proper provision has been made for the decent care of the graveyard. Collections are now taken up for the purpose, and some work done occasionally, but it is quite inadequate to keep the place as it should be kept. Anyway vandalism should and must cease forthwith. Graves don't belong to the living but to the dead, and the trust is a sacred one. On an old stone in Bangor is the following inscription:—

> Posterity are desired to take care
> that the ASHES of the DEAD in
> This Burial place May not be
> Disturbed by strangers.

(This notice might be served yearly on the parochial authorities of Carnmoney.) Many beautiful and interesting monuments stand in the churchyard, more especially the Smythe Celtic high cross, with its Irish inscription, second to no modern cross in Ireland ; many noted and historic people are buried there ; surely then every effort should be made to keep the place at least decent and comely.

After Glengormley, on the north side of Carnmoney hill, is another glen. On the slopes of the Knockagh, facing south, a little stream rises and runs into the river in its centre, which finds its way into the sea at Whiteabbey. I cannot trace the proper name of this river or glen, although I feel sure they must be recorded on some of the old deeds or maps. On the banks of this stream was the ancient church of Cill-na-managh, now Monkstown, situated quite similarly to that of Sean-cill and Carnmoney. Still further north in the Woodburn glen, on a similar site, on the banks of a stream falling into the Woodburn river, are the remains of the ancient church of Cilliann (the church at the river) at Duncrue. Within half a mile east of it is another church, known as saint Nicholas of Carn Rawsie, at Burleigh Hill.

At the foot of each of these glens, bordering the sea, was another ecclesiastical building. At Belfast ford was the old church on the site of the present saint George's. At Cloch-castle, or Greencastle, close to the old castle, was another church. The White abbey was also close to the sea, as was the fine old abbey at Woodburn.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY OF LIFFORD, COUNTY DONEGAL,
Major-General in American Revolution.
(From original painting by C. W. Peale in Philadelphia Museum.)

Richard Montgomery,

of Lifford in Dun-na-gall

(An Ulster Settler in America).

MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE REVOLUTION ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, 1775.

[The following extracts are taken from a very rare magazine entitled, the *Ulster Register* (vol. v., p. 173), printed in Belfast in 1818, for John Lawless. I have added some notes.—ED.]

WE devote, as a sacred duty, a portion of the *Register* to record the well-earned fame, and per-petuate the memory of our illustrious countryman, the valiant Montgomery, who fell in the attack on Quebec, in the great revolutionary struggle for the independence of America.

General Richard Montgomery was a native of Ireland, born 1738, of a well known family near Lifford, county Donegall. His great mind decided early in favour of the cause of America and that of man, civil and religious liberty. He fell in the conflict of the 31st December, 1775, aged 37.

Most of our readers are acquainted with the history of that revolution, in which he bore so conspicuous a part at its commencement, and which has consigned to him such immortal renown—all will feel real gratification in the distinguished honours we now record (after the lapse of half a century) to the remains of this great man. The solemn feeling—the sincere veneration shown to his very bones by the greatest quarter of the world proclaim Montgomery and his cause immortal.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY.

(From the Columbian.)

New York, 8 July, 1818—This day is devoted to rendering solemn honours to one of the distinguished worthies of the revolution, who gallantly laid down his life for his adopted country—He nobly died, that we might live free,—Montgomery, distinguished as a soldier and admired for his social qualities, planned the hardy enterprise against Canada, which but for his fall, would no doubt have been successful. One fatal ball deprived the army of their general and his two aids.—And Montgomery (like Laurence) died while cheering his men to the battle.

General Montgomery was descended from a distinguished family in Ireland, and like most of his country-men, he entertained a noble attachment

to the principles of civil liberty, and was one of the first to take up arms in the cause. At the early age of 37, his gallant soul was taken aloft, and his body rested on the field of honour.

The state of New York, always alive to the reputation of the nation, and ready to aid every patriotic effort, has obtained the remains of the hero, and hereafter, as we pass st. Paul's church, and view the monument, we shall have the solemn satisfaction of reflecting that here rest the relics of an early martyr to the cause, whose fame is immortal in our history and in the grateful remembrance of his country.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Officers and eight dragoons.

1 Military by the left, with arms and colours reversed, drums, &c., muffled.
2 Four pieces of artillery.
3 Milit. officers (not on duty) in uniform.
4 Officers of the U.S. army do.
5 Officers of the navy.
6 Tammany society.
7 Hibernian provident society.
8 Mechanics' society.
9 Washington benevolent society.
10 Shamrock society.
11 New York typographical society.
12 United benevolent society of tailors.
13 Journey men house carpenters benevolent society.
14 Union society of shipwrights' caulkers.
15 The grand lodge of the state of New York, and the lodge under their jurisdiction.
16 Citizens.
17 Regents of the university.
18 President, professors, the students of the college.
19 Do. do. do. physicians and surgeons.
20 Gentlemen of the bar.
21 Civil and judicial officers of the city.
22 Do. do. do. state.
23 Do. do. do. United States.
24 Members of the late and present legislature.
25 Members of the congress.
26 Vice president of the United States.
27 Consuls of foreign nations, and foreigners of distinction, with their respective consuls.
28 Committee of arrangements.

29 Officers of the day and aids.
30 Clergy.
31 Pall bearers { BIER } pall bearers.
32 Horse caparisoned with black, led by two servants.
33 Cols. Gansevnort and Livingston.
34 Relations.
35 Cincinnati society.
36 Officers of the revolutionary and late wars.
37 Corporation of the city.
38 An officer and eight dragoons.

The following are the officers of the day—

Colonel Plat.
Colonel W. T Hunter
Col. C. Graham
Lieut.-col. C. King
Major A. Chrystie } Aids.
D. C. Colden.

From *The Albany Register.*

The hallowed remains of our beloved Montgomery are removed from a foreign land, where, for nearly forty-three years, they have reposed, "unknowing and unknown." From all the busy world, who have listened to a tale of patriotism, his devotion and his valour; from the hosts of thousands, who saw with amazement the might of his Herculean arm, when raised in the cause of liberty, one only could point to the sod, under whose favoured pall our hero slept. That country to whom his manly and generous soul was so exclusively devoted have received his decaying fragments of mortality to its bosom. In consigning these sacred names to the protection of our common mother, a grateful people will cherish in their hearts a sweet remembrance of his virtues with an embittered regret for his untimely fate.

We have now, in relation to one of the fathers of our country, redeemed our character from the imputation of ingratitude. All this was due to the bereaved, disconsolate and venerable companion of our fallen chieftain's bosom, and infinitely more was due to the memory and remains of the devoted martyr to the sacred and imperishable altar of freedom.

The age-stricken widow of our hero yet lives to see the loved remains of her and her country's Montgomery, removed from the plains of crimsoned Abraham and deposited in the bowels of a country at the shrine of whose welfare he preferred all the energies of his mind and all the mightiness of his strength.

The removal of the remains was left by his excellency the governor to the family of the deceased, and colonel L. Livingston (a nephew of general

Montgomery) proceeded to Quebec for the purpose. They were identified by the faithful hand of an honest and ingenuous old soldier, who attended the funeral, and whose retentive memory almost half a century after that mournful era, is yet spared to direct the hand of affection to that hallowed turf. Montgomery was the personal and intimate friend of the lieut.-general of the Canadas—was recognized by him after the battle, and favoured with a coffin and a decent interment. He was buried within the walls of the city. His aids-de-camps, MacPherson and Chessman, were both thrown into a hole with their clothes.

The coffin which contained the remains had not fallen to pieces. It appears to have been of a rough structure, with a silver plate on its lid—there was no inscription visible on the plate. The anatomy was in a perfect state of preservation. The skeleton of the head with the exception of the under jaw which was shot away is perfect. Three teeth of the under jaw are together.

General Solomon Van Rensselear was charged by the governor with the direction of the escort from Whitehall to this city and rendered the solemnities interesting and expressive. The remains were taken up with great care by colonel L. Livingston, and secured by binding a tarpaulin close round the old coffin. They were then enclosed in an iron bound chest. At Troy they took them from the box and tar cloth and inclosed them, together with the original coffin, in a most splendid mahogany coffin made by John Meade, with the following inscription elegantly engraved upon a silver plate by Shepherd and Boyd of this city :—

The State of New York
In honour of
General RICHARD MONTGOMERY,
Who fell gloriously fighting for the Independence and liberty
of the United States before the
Walls of Quebec, the 31st Dec., 1775,
Caused these remains of this distinguished
Hero
To be conveyed from Quebec, and deposited on the 8th day of July, 1818,
in St. Paul's Church in the
City of New York, near the Monument
erected to his Memory by the
United States.

General Van Rensselear politely waited at the capitol a number of hours

on Sunday, and four citizens enjoyed the mournful consolation of bowing over the mouldering dust of fallen greatness.

The remains were received by the military and civil authorities at the seat of general Stephen Van Rensselear, and were escorted to the capitol, where they were deposited until Monday morning. Capt. Lansing's company of artillery were detached as a guard. The procession moved more than a mile in a slow and solemn step. The death-toned muffled drum, the plaintive fife, and the shrill bugle warbled sounds of sorrow to every heart.

From the correspondent who so kindly forwarded the intelligence to us, we have also had a letter containing the following additional particulars :—

The procession was rendered more interesting to the Irish spectator, who (recollecting the religious disabilities which exclude the Irish clergy from any participation in public solemnities) pronounced such distinctions unknown to the American constitution, as on the memorable occasion which celebrates the memory of an illustrious Irishman, bishop Connolly and his clergy shared in the public sentiment the same opportunity of expressing their devotion to the name of their departed countryman.

Among the catholic clergymen were the rev. mr. Carberry, mr. French, mr. Cairns, mr. Taylor, lately arrived from Fermoy, and mr. Mailan from France.

The procession was likewise honoured with the presence of several general officers belonging to the emperor Napoleon.

Mrs. Montgomery, the widow of the gallant chief, now in her 80th year, had the consolation of witnessing from her brother, judge Livingston's windows in Broadway, the solemn and distinguished testimonies bestowed by his fellow-citizens and fugitive countrymen on the remains of the martyr to American freedom.

The national expression was much increased by the arrival of the Washington line of battle ship the preceding evening from the Mediterranean. This noble specimen of American naval architecture was moored in the North river flanking the procession, and continued, during the time, firing minute guns from her lower deck, six-and-thirty pounders.

The shamrock society displayed an elegant standard of green silk with the word "Montgomery" on one side and "Quebec" on the reverse, and had the honour of being complimented by the officer of the day for their attendance and appearance, which was expressed by the reverend orator who pronounced the funeral eulogium, who had the Irish ensign placed on the coffin during the oration.

The harp bound in mourning and surmounted with the cap of liberty in the same mournful decoration, was exhibited by a very numerous body of the Hibernian provident society.

(End of article in Ulster Register.)

The family of Montgomery was of Scottish origin, and was heavily planted in Ulster, where many of its members settled down and prospered in a few generations. They had a good deal of land in Tireon and Daire and Dun-na-gall. Richard Montgomery was born about 1738, at Convoy. His father, Thomes Montgomery, was m.p. for Lifford, and his brother, Alexander, commonly called "black Montgomery," sat in the Irish parliament for thirty-two years as member for the county Donegal. Montgomery, who was the third son, entered the army at eighteen & fought under Wolfe in Canada. He sold his commission, settled at Rhinebeck on the Hudson, and married a daughter of judge Livingston, but left no issue. In 1775 Congress appointed him brigadier-general, and he gave his full services to the revolutionists, considering that "the will of an oppressed people, compelled to choose between liberty and slavery, must be obeyed." His father is said to have been disinherited from the family estate at Ballyleck, county Monaghan, for marrying Mary Franklin against his father's wishes.

Ulster about this time was being heavily drained of its best young blood by the aggression of the landlords and the exactions of the state church. Thousands and thousands sailed for America, every port was blocked with emigrant shipping. Those who were forced to leave went with bitter hearts towards the English government. Many left their mark before they fled away; many rendered a willing service as hearts of steel. Young Montgomery left at this time, although not so popularly influenced as others, yet with almost every other Ulster man or boy who landed in America he sided with the colonies and against English aggression at the revolution. They had suffered from that in Ireland, and fully intended to shed their last drop of blood before they would endure it in the west. The result was that the finest regiments fighting in the revolution were filled with Irishmen largely from Ulster. It can safely be said without such aid the revolution would have ended similarly to the attempted Irish revolution of '98, in "disaster and woe." Revolution spells rebellion when unsuccessful. Cornwallis was driven defeated and disgraced from America to take up the same role in '98 in Ireland, where the fates were more propitious to him. There is, or was, a craze in America to talk of these Ulstermen as "Scotch-Irish." In all these records concerning Montgomery we find no such reference. His country is always Ireland, and he is always an Irishman. The Irish flag covered his coffin, Irish societies alone of the nations had a place in his funeral procession, Irish clergy, catholic and protestant, were there in numbers. This is more than borne out by the records of the friendly sons of saint Patrick, an Irish society founded in pre-revolution times in America, and carried on through the revolution, and down to the present day. It was distinctly an Irish society and not a Scotch one; it met on st. Patrick's day, not st. Andrew's; and though almost entirely composed of Irish presbyterians

MONUMENT AND TOMB OF RICHARD MONTGOMERY AT THE CHURCH OF SAINT PAUL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

and episcopalians, with but three catholics at its foundation, yet these Irishmen, to show their absolute liberality and tolerance, elected general Stephen Moylan, a catholic, as their first president.

At Montgomery's death, lord Chatham and Burke eulogised him in the English parliament, both referring to him as "only a brave, able, humane, and generous rebel." Fox rebukingly replied, "the name of rebel is no certain mark of disgrace; all the great assertors of liberty, the saviours of their country, the benefactors of mankind in all ages have been called rebels."—(See *Webb's Compendium.*)

I have been able, through the kindness of general St. Claire Mulholland, himself a distinguished Ulsterman from Lisburn, to produce a portrait of general Montgomery, and of his tomb in saint Paul's church in the Broadway, New York. From reading the inscription on the latter, and also the lines engraved upon his coffin, I would say that this public monument had been erected to Montgomery at the time of the revolution in 1776, and that his body in 1818 was laid beside his monument. The following is the inscription on the upper panel of the tomb :—

This monument is erected by the order of Congress
25 Jany. 1776 to transmit to Posterity a grateful remembrance of the patriotism conduct enterprise and perseverance
of Major General RICHARD MONTGOMERY
who after a series of successes amidst the most discouraging Difficulties Fell in the attack on
QUEBEC 31 Decr. 1775 aged 37 years.

The following inscription on a lower panel was evidently added when the body was brought from Quebec :—

The State of New York
Caused the Remains of
Majr Genl RICHARD MONTGOMERY
to be conveyed from Quebec
and deposited beneath this monument
the 8th day of July
1818.

It is interesting to know that two other famous Irishmen, William MacNevin and Thomas Addis Emmet, are buried in the same churchyard.

The Vestry Books of the Parish of Down.

1703-1828.

By Edward Parkinson, Downpatrick.

(Continued from vol. xv., page 28.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the church was re-erected in 1737, the necessity for repairs to the roof was discussed at a vestry on 18 March, 1756, "and it was agreed upon by the parishioners assembled at said vestry that mr. Thomas West, of the Quoile, do inquire into and make a proper estimate of the materials and workmanship necessary for said purposes, which estimate is to be submitted to the considerations of next vestry to be held in this church." At the following vestry, held on 30 March, mr. West was directed to carry out the requisite repairs, and it was agreed "that said West do provide all proper materials, and execute said work with all convenient expedition, in a proper and sufficient manner, to be approved of by two judicious and impartial workmen, and that said West be paid by the parish at the rate of three shillings per square for said materials and workmanship, and be further allowed the sum of fifteen shillings towards providing ladders, ropes, etc." On 7 June, 1756, a sum of £9 18s. od. was assessed for the repairs to the roof.

A sum of £10 was assessed on 31 May, 1757, "towards a fund for building a new spire." At the next vestry held on 3 Jan., 1758, the several sums assessed by the preceding vestry were agreed to as necessary "excepting that under the article of ten pounds towards a fund for erecting a new spire. We do here, in consideration of the dearness of provisions at the prest times, enact that in lieu of the said ten pounds, only the sum of five pounds shall be levyed off the habitants for this year for said purpose." A similar sum of £5 was assessed for each of the three following years, but there is no mention of expending the money in erecting the spire.

On 24 Dec., 1759, it was reported to the vestry that "the principle sides in the rooff of said church was crackd, and if not immediately attended to would endanger the rooff and ceiling, and produce very much additional expense to sd. parish by delay of the work." Directions were given to have the necessary repairs made, but apparently nothing was then done, and on 3 April, 1763, messrs. Hugh Hill and John Trotter were appointed to examine into the condition of the roof, etc., and to have estimates prepared and submitted to the vestry to be held on following Whitsun. The Whitsun vestry was further adjourned for the purpose of "consulting the parishioners

concerning what may be necessary to be done in order to the security of the parish church at prest seemingly in a ruinous condition." The adjourned meeting was held on 5 April, 1763, when the report of Hill and Trotter as to the state of the roof was considered, and it was resolved, "that it appears to the parishioners in this vestry assembled, from sd. report, that the roof of sd. church cannot be repaired, and that according to said report it is necessary that a new roof shoud be put on sd. church. Ordered that the rev. doctor Delany, dean of Downe, Edward Southwell, Hugh Hill, and John Trotter, esq.'s, be requested to collect subscriptions towards erecting said roof, the parish not being able to raise a sum sufficient for that purpose, and that said gent, or any of them, do write or apply to the right hon. the earl of Hillsborough, the representatives in parliament for the county of Downe, the representatives in parliament for the borough of Downe, and request their assistance." The new roof was erected between June, 1764, and Easter, 1766; the expense was carried out by subscription, but there is no record of the amount expended nor raised. No sum towards the expense was raised off the parish. During the repairs divine service was held in the market house, as the minutes of the vestries held in 1765 state they were held "in the market house of Downe (being the place wherein divine service is performed till the parish church be repaired.)"

Amongst their other duties churchwardens, previous to disestablishment, had the poor to look after. In the minutes of the vestry meeting held on 5 October, 1736, it is recorded that the vestry agreed, amongst other things, "that three shills shall be levyd and paid to William Hall for a new book for registering the poor." On the 9 July, 1745, the vestry levied a sum "for a bang beggar, and a coat for him," and in the account submitted to the vestry at following Easter the churchwardens take credit for a sum of £2 4s. "for the bang beggar's coat, and money paid." The duties of the bang beggar were to prevent begging from door to door.

In the year 1771 an act for the relief of the poor was passed by the Irish parliament. By this act corporations were instituted and authorised to grant to the helpless poor who had resided for one year within their respective county, city, or town, badges or marks of such material and stamp as the corporation should think fit, and to grant licenses to such helpless poor to beg, specifying the name, place of birth, and character of the person so licensed. It was also enacted that any person over 15 years of age found begging without such license and without wearing such badge exposed on their back or shoulder should be committed to the stocks, for the first offence, for a term not exceeding three hours, and for every subsequent offence a term not exceeding six hours. Persons who persevered in begging without badges and license were to be publicly whipped in the market town, and imprisoned; and any person found begging with a counterfeit license or badge, or with a

license or badge issued to another party, were to be imprisoned in the county gaol for ten days. Readers of "the Antiquary" will recollect that amongst the personal adornments of Edie Ochiltree, the beggar man, was "a long blue gown, with a pewter badge on the right arm."

At a meeting of the vestry held on 1 June, 1773, it was agreed that a sum of £10 and interest, in mr. M'Clinchy's hands, should be called in and applied in "buying surplices and badging the poor of said parish." At a subsequent vestry (14 June, 1773,) the £10 and interest thereon, amounting to £7 18s. 3½d., was paid to the then churchwardens (George Sayers and William Bell), and their receipt taken for the amount in the minute book. A special meeting was held on 26 July, 1773, "in order to badge the poor of said parish." At this meeting "the following persons being well recommended, were admitted, and received badges accordingly." Then follow the names and residences of the parties to whom the badges were issued, and the number of the badge. In all, badges were issued to thirteen persons, of whom seven were in the town of "Downe," and the remainder in four of the townlands comprised in the parish, viz.:—Ballydonety (2), Cargah (1), Bonecastle (1), and Ballydugan (2).

A controversy between the dean and the parishioners arose at the vestry held on Easter Tuesday, 1790, as to the right of appointing the churchwardens, the dean insisting that he had the right to chose both churchwardens, and the parishioners insisting that he had no such right against the consent of the majority of the parishioners. The dean, rev. W. Annesley, presided, and although the minutes of the meeting were signed only by himself, the two outgoing churchwardens, and five other parishioners, yet, as will be seen from the events detailed hereafter, there was a very large attendance, and probably the meeting was the largest ever held in the parish of Down, and without doubt was the most remarkable, whether in this or any other parish. The minutes of the meeting, although they tend to show that a considerable amount of friction must have taken place, do not make any mention of the circumstances immediately preceding and during the meeting. These latter are, however, fully disclosed in contemporary documents, and will be described hereafter. But first of all we will deal with the controversy between the dean and parishioners, and how it was settled. The minutes state:—"At said vestry Wm. Johnston, of Downe, esq., and . . . . . was chosen to serve the office of churchwarden for the ensuing year by the dean. This appointment was opposed by the majority of the parishrs, who declared that they had a right to nominate, and who chose Jas. Crawford, esq., as churchwarden, declaring the sd. dean had no right to chuse the sd. W. Johnston against the consent of the majority of the parishrs. The said parishioners also named mr. Saml. Hunter as the other churchwarden. The dean of Down declared mr. Wm. Johnston and mr.

Saml. Hunter churchwardens. The parish declare James Crawford and Saml. Hunter churchwardens." The vestry was adjourned to the Whit Monday following. At the adjourned meeting the rev. John Dickson, curate, presided, and the following appears in the minutes:—"At said vestry its further resolved that the nomination of James Crawford, esq., and mr. Samuel Hunter, the churchwardens appointed at last Easter vestry, is this day confirmed, against which resolution the curate enters his protest before signing." Amongst those present, and who signed the minutes of this meeting, were Crawford and Hunter, the churchwardens appointed by the parishioners, and who signed as "churchwardens." William Johnston, who had been appointed by the dean, was also present, and signed as "churchwarden," but objected to the resolution. At the Easter vestry of 1791 the dean appointed Walter Hodges as churchwarden. This appointment was opposed by the parishioners present for the same reason as the preceding appointment was opposed, and they appointed William Trotter and Alexander Smyth. The dean declared Hodge and Smyth, and the parishioners declared Trotter and Smyth, churchwardens. This meeting was adjourned to the following Whit Monday, and, judging by the large number of parishioners who signed the minutes of the adjourned meeting, it would appear that the excitement over the controversy was increasing. The dean presided, and the following appears in the minutes:—"A motion having been made by Thomas Nevin that the choice of mr. Trotter and mr. Smith as churchwardens be now confirmed, and the dean refusing to put the same, the motion was put by mr. Nevin, and the sense of the parishioners taken, when the choice of mr. Trotter and mr. Smith was confirmed by a considerable majority, and said gentlemen appointed, W^m. Madill, of Ballydugan, and Saml. Gordon, of Downe, to be their sidesmen. The churchwardens and parish^rs. present hereby enter their protest against the appointment of any persons at Whitsuntide vestry to applat the cess, the same being an innovation, and contrary to the custom of the parish." At the following Easter vestry, held 10 April, 1792, the dean appointed James Parkinson as churchwarden and the parishioners appointed James Quail and Ambrose Cromer. The dean declared Parkinson and Quail elected, and the parishioners declared Quail and Cromer. This meeting was adjourned to the following Whit Monday, but nothing appears to have been done at the adjourned meeting as to the controversy, at all events there is no record. It would appear, however, that negotiations for settling the dispute took place between the dean and the parishioners, and a vestry was held on 20 Feb., 1793, "for the purpose of settling the dispute subsisting between the dean and parishioners respecting the nomination of a churchwarden." At this meeting the dean, "at the request of the parishioners then present, withdrew his claim," and the appointment of Quail and Cromer was confirmed.

The leading spirit in the opposition to the dean in this controversy appears to have been William Trotter, who was the then agent of the Downpatrick estate, and along with Alex. Smyth was appointed churchwarden by the parishioners at Easter, 1791, in opposition to Walter Hodges, who was appointed by the dean. Trotter was captain of the Down fuzileers, one of the two regiments of volunteers in Downpatrick at that period. Captain Trotter attended the vestry meeting of Easter, 1790, dressed in his volunteer uniform and accompanied by his company of fuzileers, whom he had drawn up in front of the church door, "with firelocks grounded but their baynots on." One of the fuzileers was stationed at the door "with a naked baynot in his hand and his arm extended across the door to prevent any person from getting in." The number of people assembled in the churchyard was estimated at 2,000 by a person who was present, and a witness in the subsequent proceedings taken against Trotter.

The parishioners and dean Annesley again came in conflict a few years later, this time concerning the appointment of sexton. The Easter vestry of 1802 was presided over by the rev. Arthur Forde, curate of Down, who informed "the parishioners that he had a note from the hon. and rev. Wm. Annesley dean of Downe appointing James Milligan sexton of this parish, & the parishioners unanimously resolved that they would not have sd. Milligan for sexton. Then it was proposed that Thos. Coghran of Bridge St. be now appointed to act as sexton, which was unanimously agreed to." Nothing further appears on the minutes as to this matter.

The landing of the French in Carrickfergus in 1760, and the fear of further French invasions of Ireland, were the principal events which led to the formation of the Irish volunteers, a body originally formed for the defence of our country, but which during the years of its existence, in addition to preserving our shores from foreign invaders, also made itself felt in the government, and obtained many concessions, the benefits of which we still enjoy. The English government did not view the volunteer movement with a friendly eye, but were powerless to resist. The number of the volunteers at the height of their power exceeded 100,000 men, fully armed and equipped, and officered by men of their own choosing. Such a body as this was bound to be of power, whether regarded as a merely defensive force, which it was in its early days, or a body pledged to obtain parliamentary and other reforms, which were its objects in its latter days. In 1793 the Irish parliament passed the militia act, which practically did away with the volunteers. In this act it is stated that "a respectable military force, under the command of officers possessing landed property within this kingdom, is essential to the safety and protection of this realm and its constitution." All males between the ages of 18 and 45 were liable to serve, and the number of men to be raised in the county Down was fixed by the act at 770. It also provided that the king

should appoint a lieutenant-colonel commandant for each county, who should have power to appoint a proper number of lieutenant-colonels, majors, and other officers, qualified as by the act provided, the officers so appointed to rank with the officers of his majesty's forces as youngest of their rank. The various officers to be appointed were required to be possessed of landed property of the yearly values set forth in the act, or heir-apparent of some person possessing a similar estate. These were as follows:—lieutenant-colonel commandant or major commandant, £2,000 yearly value; lieutenant-colonel, £1,800; major, £300; captain, £200; lieutenant, £50; ensign, £20. The number of men to be raised out of each parish was to be ascertained in the mode prescribed, and such number was to be chosen by ballot out of the list of parties liable to serve, but provision was made enabling any person so chosen to procure a substitute to act in his place. In pursuance of this act the county Down raised a regiment of militia, under the command of lord Downshire, known as the "royal Downshire regiment," and which a few years later was divided into two, namely, "the royal south Downshire regiment" and the "royal north Downs." The former is now the 5 batt. royal Irish rifles, with headquarters in Downpatrick, and the latter the 4 batt. R.I.R., with headquarters in Newtownards.

A special vestry was held on 16 Jan., 1794, "for the purpose of providing a maintenance for the wife and children of Bernard Braney, of said parish, drawn to serve as a private in the Downshire militia in compliance with a late act of parliament." The parishioners, however, "unanimously objected to laying any cess upon the parish for the above purpose."

A special vestry was held on 11 Sep., 1797, at which "it was unanimously agreed by the protestant parishioners then present that the sum of six pounds be levied off the inhabitants of sd. parish for each man that sd. parish is obliged by the militia act to furnish for the militia. It was also resolved that a committee be appointed, consisting of the following:—Hawthorn, Crawford, Carson, Nevin, Pilson, Strain, Hastings, to confer with the deputy governors of this county, relating to the above resolution." This committee was unable to obtain in time for the adjourned vestry particulars of the number of men to be raised by the parish, but under date of 2 Oct., 1797, it is recorded "that the number of men to be drawn from this parish to serve in the present militia is thirteen, therefore, it was unanimously agreed by the protestant parishioners then present that the sum of seventy-eight pounds be assessed on the inhabitants of sd. parish for providing the aforesd. number of persons to serve for the sd. parish in the militia."

From the churchwardens account submitted to and approved of by the vestry on 13 Aug., 1798, it appears that there were eight "substitutes," and that they were each paid a sum of £6. It would also appear that the parishioners were in the habit of insuring against having to serve, as the

account referred to includes—"Paid, 110 parishioners who had insured @ 5/5 each. £29 15s. 10d."

On 10 Aug., 1803, a sum of £109 4s. 0d. was assessed on the parish, "being at the rate of eight guineas p man, for twelve men, which is the quota of this parish to serve in the army of reserve, pursuant to sd. act" (1803), for "the purpose of enlisting or raising substitutes for sd. army." A committee—consisting of the rev. Arthur Forde (curate). captain Gordon, Thomas Henry, Geo. Sharrock, and Wm. Bleakley—was appointed to carry the resolution into effect. On the 2nd. Dec. following, a further sum of eight guineas was assessed, "in order to enlist a substitute in the room of a man who has deserted from the army of reserve."

At the vestry on 24 Sep., 1806, it appeared "that there was a ballance of fifty-eight pounds and three pence of money, raised by the parish in aid of the fund for findg substitutes for the army of reserve in the year 1803. It was unanimously agreed that the rev. Arthur Forde shall hand over said ballance to John Brett, to be added to the subscriptions now raising to purchase a new bell, to roof the belfry, and to have a stove erected in the center of the parish church." On 12 Nov., 1807, a sum of £120 was assessed on the parish, being at the rate of £10 per man for 12 men, "for the purpose of enlisting or raising substitutes for sd. militia." The only account in the vestry book of moneys raised and expended for the purpose of providing men for the militia is for the year 1808, and is as follows:—

The parish of Downe, to John Hays and James Thompson, dr., for raising 12 recruits to serve in the Downshire militia—

1808.	Paid mr. Hugh Stitt	£10	0	0
,,	Paid mr. Aynsworth Pillson	10	0	0
,,	Paid 6 men at £21 2s. 9d. each	126	16	6
,,	Paid 1 do.	21	2	9
,,	Paid 1 do.	22	15	0
,,	Paid 1 do.	22	15	0
,,	Paid 1 do.	22	15	0
,,	Paid Graham and Lennon	1	9	6
,,	Paid John Denvir, per dr. Crawford		11	4½
,,	Paid 2 recruits that ran away		2	6
,,	Paid 1 do. do. do.		1	1
		£238	8	8

Received 465 growns	125	18	9		
Exchange off @ 6 p. cent.	7	11	1½		
	118	7	7½		
Parish cess	120	0	0		
				238	7 7½
					1 1

The "465 growns" referred to in this account would appear to be parishioners who had insured. The rate of insurance, as appears by the account of Aug., 1798, was 5/5 each, and 465 persons at this rate would

realize £125 18s. 9d. The vestry of 29 Dec., 1808, which was specially summoned pursuant to the militia act, was "adjourned till Monday, the 16th of Jany., 1809, in order to give an opportunity to those who are liable to the ballott to pay a subscription of two shillings and sixpence to the churchwardens on or before that day."

The last entry of the parish being assessed for the purpose of the militia is under date 23 Jan., 1809, when the vestry unanimously agreed "that the sum of fifty pounds and twelve shillings sterling (being at the rate of ten pounds p. man for five men, and $\frac{11}{101}$ being the quota appointed for this parish) shall be assessed on and levied off the several inhabitants of this parish for sd. purpose."

There are several items of payments to messengers going for the coroner, but the following in the account submitted 3 July, 1815, is of more than passing interest:—"To pd. for sending for coroner 2 different times to hold inquests on the bodies of men shot at the course and Patt Magee, £1 12s. 6d." The "men shot at the course" no doubt lost their lives in one of the many faction fights which formerly disgraced our country, and which were prevalent even up till half a century ago. The "course" referred to is the "old race course," where the Down royal corporation held two meetings yearly. Each of these meetings lasted for a week, and many fierce encounters took place thereat, as all the faction fights and disputes were fought out there, and in some cases, as in the one just quoted, resulted in loss of life.

The Napoleonic wars, and the consequent increased expenditure connected therewith, led to many ways of raising taxes, some of which, to us of the present day, seem most iniquitous. One of the methods adopted was a tax on dwelling-houses having more than six windows. The minimum tax was £1 for each house having more than seven windows. At a meeting of the vestry held on 24 Oct., 1817, it was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, "That a petition be prepared to parliament praying a total repeal of the window tax, conceiving it to be a war tax." A committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing the petition, and submitting it to a subsequent meeting for approval. A copy of the petition was directed to be forwarded to C. S. Hawthorne, the then m.p. for Downpatrick, and to be published in the *Dublin Evening Post* and *Belfast Commercial Chronicle*, the expense to be defrayed by the parish. There is nothing further recorded in the minutes as to this resolution, nor whether it was ever acted upon.

The extracts given in the preceding pages are a fair sample of the records contained in the two minute books for the period 1703-1828. There are many others of a similar nature, but those given are the more interesting, and show the varied duties of churchwardens in establishment days. For the sake of continuity, the extracts relating to any particular matter have been kept together in preference to arranging them in strict chronological order, irrespective of what they relate to.

The Mac Suibhne of Banagh and Fanad and na Doiach, in Tír-conaill.

EDITED BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

(Continued from vol. xv., page 19.)

Copied from the Ordnance Survey Letters, R.I.A., Co. Donegal.

Ardara, 18 Oct., 1835. Sunday night.

"But not only did these and others who were advanced in Christian perfection, and men full of God, foretell the birth and holiness of Columb, but also the greater part of the heathen *augurs*, very many of whom had been in Ireland before the great light of Christ blazed upon it, presaged the same. When *Finn*, the son of Cubhal (who was perhaps the most celebrated of these augurs, and a man who on account of the Herculean strength of his body and the many triumphs obtained over his enemies, was celebrated not only in annals but in fables), had sent forth his hound to start a stag. The hound pursued the fleeing and affrighted animal, and drove it across the river, which divides the land called Seanghleann from the rest of the mainland. The place, which is situate in the extreme west of Tirconaill, running a great distance into the ocean, rising in high and uncultivated mountains and finally terminating in rugged promontories,[1] has been this long time consecrated to Columb, for whose monastery it is famous. As soon as the stag had reached this place the hound,[2] which, not wild (as it is said) at any time, either overcome or outstripped in running, suddenly stayed its pursuit. Finn, wondering why this keenest of dogs was delaying and hesitating contrary to its custom, closely inquired into the cause of so unusual an event, as far as he was able by his ingenuity[3] and art; and God granting it, he at length discovered the cause, and said to his companions, 'There will be born in this country a son by name Columba, who shall derive his paternal extraction in the 9th generation from Cormac, the now king; and that place

[1] This is very well described. It is evident that Manus had hunted here, as well as Finn. What a pity that Finn has not left us a description of it, or his son, Ossian the bard!

[2] This was the famous Bran.

[3] It will be found that the Irish of O'Domhnaill has omitted this as well as many other things told by O'Donnell.

whither that stag has fled shall be sacred to him, to whom also, as being bountifully enriched with divine favours and gifts by the supreme God, many churches and much land shall be previously consecrated; and that place will be a most safe asylum for all persons that shall have recourse thereto; as a prognostication of which circumstance my dog, with unusual indulgence towards that animal which has fled thither, stopped short his pace and mitigated his rage.' The stag rendered that place where he crossed the river remarkable by the name of Deałach Damhain, or *the path of the stag*, which name is common down to our time."

The name Deałach Damhain, or *semita cervi*, is yet retained in the name of a *round hill* and *lough* called Croaghballagh*down* and lough Croaghballagh*down*. Finn must have started the deer in that part of the parish of Inisceel lying to the south of Loughros Bay, and pursued him westward across the river of Glen. Lough Croagh Ballaghdown—The name is now distinctly pronounced Deałać Damain, and understood to mean *path of the stag*. There are many such names in Ireland as Céim an Ġabair, *the goat's step*, a difficult pass near Bantry Bay, &c., &c.

There is another place in Glencolumbcille where a battle was fought, according to the Annals.

A.D. 1590. The son of O'Domhnaill (Domhnaill, the son of Aodh) rebelled against his father after the latter had become feeble from age, and while his other son (Aodh ruadh) was confined in Dublin Castle, Domhnaill brought under his jurisdiction that part of Tirconaill from the mountain eastwards, *i.e.*, from Barnesmore to the river Drowis, and also the inhabitants of Boylagh and *Tir Boghaine* (Bannagh). It was a source of great uneasiness and anguish of mind to Ineen dubh, the daughter of Seamus MacDomhnaill of Scotland, the mother of Aodh ruadh, that O'Domhnaill should make such an attempt lest he might attain the chieftainship of Tirconaill before her own son, if it were the will of God that the latter should escape from his captivity in Dublin, and she therefore assembled all the Tirconaillians who were obedient to her husband, viz.:—O'Doghartaigh and his adherents, MacSuibhne na doe and his forces, MacSuibhne Fanaid and his forces and a great body of Scots. As soon as Domhnaill O'Domhnaill heard that this levy had been raised to oppose him he assembled his forces in opposition. Those who rose and assisted him on this occasion were MacSuibhne Bannagh, etc., etc. With these chiefs Domhnaill stationed himself at the extremity of Tir Boghaine (Bannagh), in the west of Glencolumbcille, and the other party made no delay until they arrived at the same place, when a battle ensued, which was fiercely fought on both sides. The Scots discharged a shower of arrows from their elastic bows, by which they wounded great numbers, and among the rest Domhnaill himself, who being therefore unable to display any further

prowess, or bravery, was slain at *Doireleathan*, on one side of the harbour of *Telionn*, on the 14th December, etc., etc.

Doireleathan retains that name to this day, and is a townland bounded on the south by Telion harbour. About a mile from this place there is a valley in the townland of Cashclearn called Lag na gramh, *i.e.*, *hollow of the bones*, where, tradition says, many bodies slain in battle were interred. Might not this be the real site of the engagement? as it is probable that Domhnaill was slain at Derrylahan while attempting to fly on horseback.

So far for Glencolumbcille. But no. We have the authority of the Four Masters for Reaċrain Uí Ḃirn, mentioned above.

"A.D. 1542. The crew of a ship from Iar-connacht harboured in Tirconaill, and committed depredations. The name of the harbour is *Reachrain Muintire Birn*, in *Tir Boghaine*. As soon as Torlogh MacSuibhne had received intelligence of their landing he made an attack upon them, so that none of them escaped to bring home news of what had happened, excepting their chief and captain, the son of O'Flaitbeartaigh, to whom MacSuibhne granted pardon and protection, and whom he sent home in safety to Conmiaicne mara (now Connemara)."

I would recommend this island and the little harbour opposite to be called the same name with the Antrim island, adding —— obirne.

Many of the Connacht families have emigrated hither from the opposite coast, as the O'Haras, O'Maillies, O'Birns.

On looking over the extracts sent to O'Keefe, I find that Aodh Brecain (?) is set down in the calendar at the 10th of November.

Aoḋ mac Ḃric Eṗṡ ó ciLL aiṙ i Mṁḋe Ro ṙLiaḃ Liag ittiṙ ḃ Foccaire i ccineL ḋaiLL. Aoiṙ Criṙt an tan ro faoiḋ a ṙpiorad do ċum nime 588.

"Aodh, the son of Brec, bishop of Killara, in Meath, and of Sliallh Leag, in Tir bfoghaine in Tirconaill, the age of Christ when his spirit went to heaven, 588."

Tir Ḃroccaire is mistaken for Tir Ḃoġaine (Tir Ḃoccaine.)

I hope that all these hallowed places are carefully set down on the plans of the parish of Columbcille, as they will appear very conspicuous on the map of so wild a parish. The *tree*, the grave of Kirk, all the holy wells, and all the ruins should be shown and their names given. The theatre of the solemn pilgrimage of Columbcille, which extended for three miles along the glen, should be shown, such as the hole made by the bell when it fell from the sky, the ruins of the monastery, and all the wells and other footsteps of the saint and his followers, the pilgrims. Man looks with veneration upon every spot that has been hallowed by sincere religion, and feels anxious (when possessed of true learning) to preserve every *trace* by which the *turas* of the

pilgrim and the progress of the human mind in art, religion, or enthusiasm can be followed.[1]

The inhabitants of these glens and mountains are fair specimens of what the Irish were in times of yore. They have few ideas of comfort; the smoky cabin of the cottier is, perhaps, not much less comfortable than the slated house of the grocer or the leather cutter; the potatoes that grow in the home or the bog serves them for food; and if they can procure buttermilk for *kitchan* it is deemed a luxury; everything else (eggs, butter, oats, pigs, sheep, etc.) has to be sold to make the rent. Their condition is worse now than in ancient times, for then they had little or no rent to pay except a few methers of butter in the year, and the population being but small they were well able to live upon the corn produced by the rich spots in the mountains and glens, and upon the milk and flesh of the cattle fed upon the mountains, adding now and again the *creach* or *preys* carried off in triumph from their lowland neighbours. Fish also was a great source of support. Their present comfortless condition and their religion render them moral.

In this district is a place called Léim a' Ġabṁa, the Goat's Leap.

Donegal, 25 Oct., 1835.

St. *Naalis* is yet remembered as the patron of the parish of *Inver*, and I think his name should be postfixed to it as well as in Kilnawley, in Fermanagh, of which he is likewise the patron. In an inquisition taken at Lifford in the 7th of James I., it appears that the jurors did, "uppon theire oathes, say and present that in the said baronie (Tirew, but wrong) is also the parish of *Enivernale*, containing in all three Ballybetaghs, whereof half a quarter is church land, and is now in the possession of the bishop of Raphoe, and that the usual rent thereof is fiftie meathers of butter and thirteene shillings and fourpence Irish, in monie," etc., etc.

There is a pool at Inver Bay (into which cattle are driven to remove some diseases) yet retaining the name of this saint, and also a townland called Lag Naile. The following is nearly all that Colgan could collect about his life:—

"There are not wanting other very weighty testimonies of the great sanctity of St. Natalis, or Naalis, and the solemn veneration formerly paid to him in different parts of this kingdom. For some of our menologies relate that he, by merit, derived the fountain of his faith from the rock, and that he is venerated on the 27th of January with solemn festivity and the honour due to a patron at three places, where he discharged the office of abbot. These places are the church of Inber-Naile, in the country of Tirconaill; the church of Cill-Naile, in the territory of Breffni" (rather Fermanagh); "and

[1] What a heritage we would have had if O'Donovan's advice had been followed.—ED.

the monastery of *Damh-inis*, in the government of which he is said to have succeeded St. Molassius. He was the son of Ænguss, king of Munster, and of Ethnea, the daughter of Crimthan, king of Leinster."

There is a very remarkable valley in this parish, which I find mentioned by the Four Masters under the years 1502-1564 and 1616.

"1564. Marauding parties of O'Neill's army sallied forth through Tir Boghaine (Bannagh), and slew Maolmuire, the son of MacSuibhne, and several others in the valley of *Gleann Eidhnighe*."

"1502. The battle of *Tulach Fionn* in *Gleann Eidhnighe*, fought between the O'Baoigil."

"1616. Niall O'Baoigil, bishop of Raphoe, died at *Gleann Eidhnighe* on the 6th of February, and was interred at *Inis Caoil' (Inis ceel)*.

Like Glenfinn and Glensoolie, this glen derives its name from its river, which is now anglicized *Eany*, but which I fear has been set down on the plan as Inver river. If you look at the plans of Inver parish you will see this *Glen Eidhnighe*, well defined by its river and the mountain runnels that descend into it, all of which fall in one body of water into Inver Bay, midway between Duncongaile and Mount Charles. The small streams will show the small mountain glens that intersect it, while the source of the main stream will point out its *head*, and the source of the minor streams on either side of the latter are sure to show its breadth. To tell you this is needless. I should have said no more than that I am most anxious to preserve the name of this glen on the map by calling its river *Eany water*, which is the only name prevalent among the people. Inver is the mouth of a river.

Tulach Fionn is a townland nearly in the centre of *Gleann Eidhnighe*.

Donegal, 24 Oct., 1835.

The general tradition in the county is that Killybegs is dedicated to St. Catherine, which shows there must have been a nunnery there, though we have no record that mentions it.

Of Killybegs, Ware says:—"A small house was built here for friars of the third order of St. Francis, by MacSuibhne Bannig" (Bannagh).

The name of the place, however, shows that there must have been several *little churches* here, for the name of the harbour is Cuan na g-ceall mbeag (the harbour of the small churches), and of the village na Cealla Beaga (the small churches).

The following passage in the Annals of the Four Masters corroborates the tradition at present prevalent among the people:—

"A.D. 1513. Owen O'Maile came by night with three ships to the harbour of Killybegs; and the chiefs of the county, being all at that time in O'Domhnaill's army, his men plundered and burned the town, and took many prisoners in it. On their return they were overtaken by a storm, so that they

were compelled to remain on the coast of the country; and they lighted fires and torches near their ships. They were attacked by Brian, a young and heroic man of the MacSuibhne, and by the son of Brian Mac-an-Easboig O'Gallcobhair, and a party of *Sgologues*[1] and shepherds, who made a vigorous charge upon them, slew Eoghan O'Maile and one hundred of his people, and deprived them of two ships, and, through the miraculous interposition of God and *Saint Catherine*, whose town they had profaned, the prisoners were rescued from them.

By this I suppose he meant *petty farmers*. The family of MacSgologue now translate their name "Farmer."

What St. Catherine was this? The peasantry say that she was an Irish saint, but I think she must have been a continental foundress of an order of nuns. Have we any work that will decide this point?

The village of Duncaneely derives its name from an earthern fort which lies to the west of it. The Irish is Dún mic Cionaolaiḋ (the fort of MacAneely), who might be the same that tradition remembers to have been beheaded by Balor, and to have left name to Cloghan Aolaig. There is, however, a family in the parish and village called MacNeely, and the fort might have been named from being on the land and near the residence of one of their ancestors. Among what clann, dal, sliocht, corc, siol, or kinel does MacFirbis and the Book of Lecan place the name Mac Gonraolaiḋ? It is now generally anglicized Macginlay, and the family is very numerous in the south-west of Tirconaill.

The following passages in the Annals show that there was a castle near this village, though not marked on Norden's map:—

"A.D. 1524. MacSuibhne of *Tir-Boghaine* (Bannagh), of whom a glorious character is given, died, after being anointed and performing penance in his own castle of *Rathain*, on the 14th of December.

"1535. MacSuibhne of Tir Boghaine was treacherously slain by his own brother on the threshold of *Rathaine-Mac-Suibhne*, on the festival day of ss. Peter and Paul."

Rathain is now anglicized Rahin, and is a townland in the parish of Killaghtee, verging on the MacSuibhne Bay.

The Annals mention also another castle in the same neighbourhood.

"A.D. 1547. MacSuibhne Baghaineach was slain on the 3rd of September by the sons of his own brother. They murdered him while imprisoned in the new *Bawn*, in revenge of the death of their father," etc.

Old Charles O'Connor of Ballanagare, writing to his brother, an officer in the Irish Brigade, says:—"I have reclaimed my mountain lands, and planted some half-dozen of *sgologues* upon them."

"A.D. 1577. Dubhgleite, the son of Niall oge MacSuibhne of Tir Boghaine, was slain at the *Badhun Maol* by Domhnaill oge, the son of Maolmuire. This Dubhgleite was a renowned and well-shaped man, dexterous in his hand, and a man of hospitality."

This *Badhbhdhun*, or Bawn-moile, probably stood in the townland of Bawan, in the parish of Kilcar, and left its name upon it.

At the year 1550 the annalists mention a place called Baile *MacSuibhne*, but by this they meant his principal residence (which in those days was styled his *Baile* or town) at the MacSuibhne bay, not far from the village of Duncongaile. Norden shows a house or castle at *Telion* harbour, but I can find no reference to it in the Annals.

(To be continued.)

Memorials of the Patriot Dead.

MACCORLY—DICKSON—MACCRACKEN.

I am able to record further good work done this year in suitably marking the burial-places of Ulster patriots.

There has been cut upon the old MacCorly tombstone in Duneane churchyard, near Toome-bridge, the following inscription :—

Rody MacCorly
who died on the bridge of Toome
Good Friday 1799
ꝏ eiɼinn
[*for Ireland*]

This is simple, but effective. There are two old family stones, and this has been cut on the sandstone one. Both have been cleaned and set upright. Rody's grave is the most frequently visited of the spots in old Duneane. The larger public monument to be erected near the site of Rody's hanging at Toome-bridge is not forgotten, meantime his simple grave has been suitably marked.

A simple slab has been erected in the cemetery in Clifton Street, Belfast, to record the burial of the rev. doctor William Steel Dickson, whose *Narrative* is well known. For well nigh ninety years this sacred spot had no memorial. A few flowers now and again pointed it out. Now a permanent memorial has been raised to mark where

this intrepid presbyterian minister was laid to rest. It bears the following inscription, cut most appropriately on an old Scrabo stone :—

William Steel Dickson
patriot · preacher · historian
Born at Carnmoney 1744
Died at Belfast 27 Dec. 1824.

do ċum onora na h-eirréann

[*for the honour of Erin*]

In the same cemetery, on the MacCracken plot, we have set up a fine rough block of Mountcharles stone, with a smooth sloping face. On it has been cut the following inscription :—

Mary Anne MacCracken
the beloved sister of
Henry Joy MacCracken
Born 8 July 1770
Wept by her brother's scaffold
17 July 1798
Died 26 July 1866

dileas . go . h—éag

[*true till death*].

At the time of erecting this monument there was also carried out a long cherished desire to place here the bones removed from the old churchyard in High street. In 1902, during building operations there, the grave believed to be that of Henry Joy MacCracken was exposed. Robert May, of Belfast, carefully and reverently collected the bones and preserved them for this opportunity of giving them proper burial in a place never likely to be again disturbed. They were placed in a suitable strong oak coffer, and buried beside the monument. A hermetically sealed phial was placed in the coffer, with the following inscription written on parchment :—

" These bones were dug up in the old graveyard in High street in 1902, and from several circumstances are believed to be those of Henry Joy MacCracken. They were reverently treated and placed here by Robert May, of Belfast, 12 May, 1909, when the monument was placed to the memory of his beloved sister."

No true Irishman or woman will undervalue this practical work that has now been carried out. In Ulster we have done well these last ten years in marking the graves of those " who died and passed

away" in the love of their country. There is still more to be done, however. Great kindness was shown and assistance given by E. W. Pim, j.p., the worthy honorary secretary of the Belfast Charitable society, the custodians of the cemetery.

I will be glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions from any friend who desires to help me to defray the expenses incurred at the Dickson and MacCracken graves; those incurred at Duneane have already been met by friends at Toome. This would help me to undertake more similar work. FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

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BY JOHN S. CRONE.

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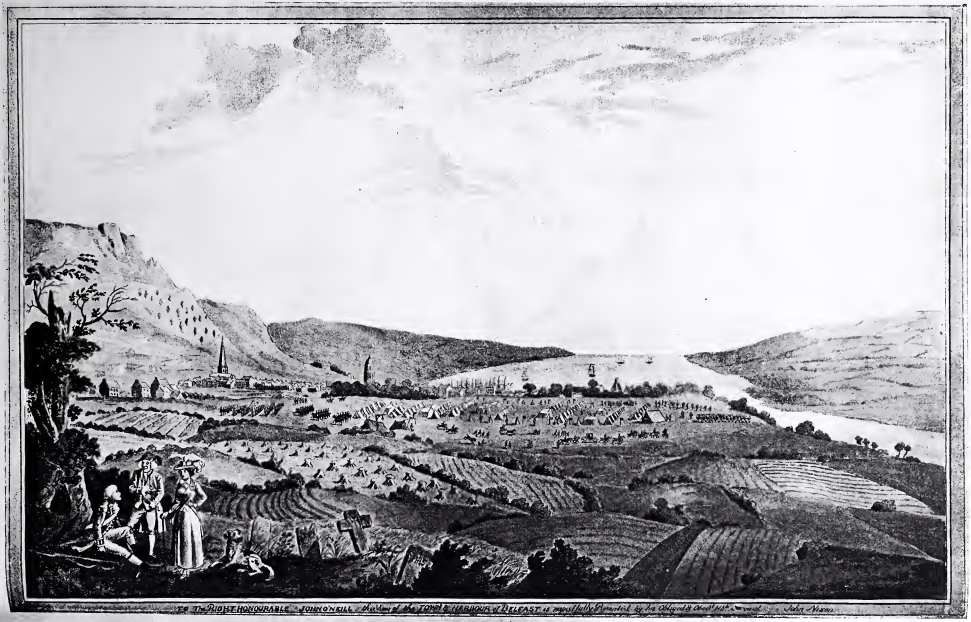
[REFERENCES :—A.A.C. = A. Albert Campbell; A.C.B. = Assembly's College, Belfast; B.M. = British Museum; C. = Compiler (Dr. John S. Crone); D. = E. R. M'C. Dix; D.T. = Delmege Trimble; J.J.M. = J. J. Marshall; L.H.B. = Linen Hall Library, Belfast; M. = Robert M'Kee; M.C.D. = Magee College, Derry; N.F.L. = Newry Free Library; P.H.S. = Presbyterian Historical Society, Belfast; R.C.P.I. = Royal College of Physicians, Ireland; R.I.A. = Royal Irish Academy; T.C.D. = Trinity College, Dublin; W.T.L. = Rev. W. T. Latimer.]


To the Right Honourable John O'Neill, Baron of Shane's Castle, Lord Lieutenant of Belfast, &c. &c. &c. this Plate is most humbly Dedicated, by his Lordship's most obedient Servant, John Nixon.

The National Volunteers of Ireland, 1782.

COMPILED BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

THE following particulars are taken from a rare book in the library at Ardrigh (for which my grandfather, David Bigger, was a subscriber), entitled—*The Volunteer's Companion, Printed for W. Colles, No. 17 New Buildings, Dame Street, Dublin, MDCCLXXXIV.* The names and particulars here copied are given as a list of subscribers to the book, and are particularly valuable as denoting not only the names of many volunteers, but particulars of the regiments and details of their uniforms. The major portion of the book is taken up with instructions in drilling and manœuvres, with numerous copper-plates. Bound up with the book is a copy of "The patriot soldier or Irish volunteer, a poem by a member of the Belfast Irish Volunteer Company. Printed for the author by J. & W. Magee, at the Bible and Crown, No. 9 Bridge Street, Belfast, MDCCLXXXIX." I have added notes and extracts, and made corrections from my own traditional information.

LIST OF IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

N.B.—Those denoted by a star were members of the National Convention at Dungannon.

Commander-in-chief—The earl of Charlemont, Kt. St. Pk.

Generals:

Duke of Leinster, Kt. St. Pk.
*Earl of Aldborough.
*Sir Wm. Parsons, bart.
*Sir Barry Denny, bart.
*Rt. hon. George Ogle.
*Rt. hon. Henry King.
*Sir Js. Stratford Tynte, bart.

First Volunteers of Ireland—Associated 1 July, 1766. Scarlet, faced blue. *Col. sir Vefey Colclough, bart.

Kilkenny Rangers—Associated 2 Jan., 1770. Green, with silver lace. *Colonel Mossom, *major Wemys.

1st Magherafelt Volunteers—Associated June, 1773. Scarlet, faced black. Captain A. Tracy, lt. Richard Dawson, ensign R. Montgomery.

Offerlane Blues—Associated 10 October, 1773. Scarlet, faced blue; silver lace. *Colonel Luke Flood. Memb.—James Price, Js. Humphreys.

Rosanalle's Volunteers—Associated 1 July, 1774. Scarlet, faced blue; silver lace. Colonel Richard Croasdall, Major George Sandes, Capts. L. Sandes, J. Sabatier, A. Johnston, Lieut. William Tracey.

Independent Wexford Light Dragoons—Associated the Autumn of 1775. Scarlet, faced blue. Colonel John Beauman.

Parson's Town Loyal Independents—Associated 15 February, 1776. Scarlet faced black; silver lace. * Colonel sir Wm. Parsons, bart., Major L. Parsons, Captain B. B. Warbuton, Lieuts. Edw. Tracey, — Kearny, Surgeon Wm. Wilkinson.

Rathdowney Volunteers—Associated February, 1776. Scarlet, faced white. * Colonel F. Palmer.

Glin Royal Artillery—Associated April, 1776. Blue, faced blue; scarlet cuffs and capes; gold lace. * Col. F. Fitzgerald, Kt. of Glin; Lieut-col. Thos. Burgess.

Tipperary Volunteers—Associated 1 May, 1776. Scarlet, faced black; silver lace. Captain James Roe.

Maryborough Volunteers—Associated May, 1776. Scarlet, faced black. Colonel sir J. Parnell, bart.

Limerick Independents—Associated September, 1776. Scarlet, faced green; silver lace. * Colonel John Prendergast, * Major C. Powel.

Tyrrell's Pass Volunteers—Associated in 1776. Grey, faced scarlet; silver lace. * Capt. hon. Robert Moore.

Edenderry Union—Associated 1 May, 1777. Scarlet, faced black. Captain Shaw Cartland, Digby Berkeley.

Aldborough Legion—Associated August, 1777. Scarlet, faced black; silver lace. * Colonel earl of Aldborough.

Limavady Battalion—Associated 7 November, 1777. Scarlet, faced black. Colonel James Boyle.

New Ross Independents—Associated 17 November, 1777. Scarlet, faced black. Colonel B. Elliot.

Drogheda Association—Associated in 1777. Scarlet, faced pomona green; gold laced hats. * Colonel Mead Ogle, * Lt.-col. H. Montgomery Lyons, Major William Chesshire, Captain Oliver Fairtlough, Captain lt. Wm. Holmes, Lieutenant John Ackland; Membs.—Roche de F. Jord, Wm. O. Fairtlough.

Dunlavin Light Dragoons—Associated in 1777. White, faced black; silver lace. * Colonel M. Saunders, Captain Charles Oulton.

Roxborough Volunteers—Associated in 1777. Scarlet, faced blue; silver epaulets. * Colonel William Perse.

Barony Rangers—Associated 17 March, 1778. Scarlet, faced black. Colonel Andrew Armstrong, Captain Robt. Shervington.

Aughrim Corps of Cork—Associated 17 March, 1778. Scarlet, faced scarlet, edged white. Major Edward Jameson, Captain Samuel Rowland, Bartho. Creagh.

Belfast First Volunteer Company—Associated 17 March, 1778. Scarlet, faced black. Captain Waddel Cunningham, John Elliot.

Belfast Volunteer Company—Associated 6 April, 1778. Blue, faced blue; laced hats. Captain Brown.

Belfast Union—Associated 12 June, 1778. Scarlet, faced blue. Captain Lyons.

Dungiven Battalion—Associated 14 June, 1778. Scarlet, faced black. Major Thomas Bond, Captain Thomas Fanning.

Derry Fuzileers—Associated 14 June, 1778. Scarlet, faced blue. Adjutant Henry Delap, E. C. Mayne.

Raphoe Battalion—Associated 1 July, 1778. Scarlet, faced blue. * Lt.-col. Nisbitt.

Duleek Light Company—Associated July, 1778. Scarlet, faced black. * Captain Thomas Trotter.

Tullow Rangers—Associated 10 August, 1778. Scarlet, faced black; white buttons. Captain Whelan.

Castle Durrow Light Horse—Associated August, 1778. Green, edged white. Captain Richard Lawrenson.

Dublin Volunteers—Associated 6 October, 1778. Blue, faced blue, edged scarlet; yellow buttons. Colonel duke of Leinster, Lt.-col. H. Monck, * Captain N. Warren, Lieutenant E. Medlicott, Adjutant William Osbrey. Members—B. Hamilton, Wm. Gilbert, Rd. Stapleton, Chs. Bournes.

Ennis Volunteers—Associated 12 October, 1778. Scarlet, faced black. * Col. William Blood.

Echlin Vale Volunteers—Associated 19 October, 1778. Scarlet, faced white. Captain Charles Echlin.

Tullamore True Blue Rangers—Associated 28 October, 1778. Scarlet, faced blue; silver lace. * Col. Chs. Wm. Bury.

Monastereven Volunteers—Associated October, 1778. Scarlet, faced white. Houlton Anderson.

Mote Light Infantry—Associated in 1778. Scarlet, faced sea green. * Col. sir H. Lynch Blosse, bart.

Castle Mount Garrett Volunteers—Associated in 1778. Scarlet, faced deep green. * Col. D. G. Browne, lieut. John Henry.

Liney Volunteers—Associated in 1778. Scarlet, faced blue. * Major George Dodwell.

Barony of Forth Corps—Associated 1 January, 1779. Scarlet, faced blue; Major Hughs.

Charleville Infantry—Associated 4 January, 1779. Blue, faced scarlet. Colonel Chidley Coote.

Royal Tralee Volunteers—Associated 7 January, 1779. Scarlet, faced blue; gold lace. * Col. sir Barry Denny, bart.

Castlebar Independents—Associated 17 March, 1779. Scarlet, faced deep green. Col. P. Ran. MacDonnell.

Goldsmith's Corps—Associated 17 March, 1779. Blue, faced scarlet; gold lace. Captain Ben. O'Brien.

Callen Union—Associated 1 April, 1779. Green, edged white. * Captain Elliott.

Carrickfergus Company—Associated 3 April, 1779. Scarlet, faced pea green. Captain Marriot Dalway, captain lieut. Rice.

Waterford Royal Battalion—Associated 25 April, 1779. Scarlet, faced blue. Major com. Wm. Alcock, * captain Robert Shapland Carew.

Waterford Artillery. Captain Joshua Paul.

Lawyers Corps—Associated April, 1779. Scarlet, faced blue; gold lace. Col. Townly Patten Filgate. Members—Sir E. Crosbie, bart.; A. N. Pedder, Geo. Powell, W. Ransford, Ed. Westby, J. D. Hammond, George Smith. Ed. Hudson.

Lawyers Artillery. Captain Wm. Holt.

Belfast Battalion—Associated April, 1779. Scarlet, faced black. Colonel Stewart Banks, major Brown.

Finea Independents—Associated 1 May, 1779. Scarlet, faced blue. Colonel Coyne Nugent.

Craig (Queen's County) Volunteers—Associated 1 May, 1779. Blue, faced scarlet; silver lace. * Colonel B. Bagnell.

Roscommon Independent Foresters—Associated 1 May, 1779. Scarlet, faced green. Colonel R. Waller, lt.-col. Thos. MacDermott, major Ed. Dowling, sir Watkin Lewis, colonel of the London association.

Loyal Sligo Volunteers—Associated 25 May, 1779. Scarlet, faced white. Lieut.-col. Ormsby.

Eyre Court Buffs—Associated 1 June, 1779. Scarlet, faced buff; gold epaulets. Colonel Giles Eyre, captain Stephen Blake.

Merchants Corps—Associated 9 June, 1779. Scarlet, faced blue; gold lace. Capts. Theos. Dixon, C. M. MacMahon. Members—* Benj. Wills, Erasmus Grace, H. Lanauze, Theo. Billing, John Blacker, Frans. Minchin, Mar. Taylor, John Magee, John Cash.

Merchants Artillery. Captain George Maquay.

Kilkenny Volunteers—Associated 10 June, 1779. Blue, faced scarlet; gold lace. * Colonel Thomas Butler, * lt.-col. Knaresbrough, capts. Laffan, Shanahan, Purcell, lieuts. Duffy, MacLoughlin, Way, Shearman, ensign Davis.

Dunkerrin Volunteers—Associated 20 June, 1779. Scarlet, faced black. * Colonel J. F. Rolleston.

Rathdown (County of Dublin) Light Dragoons—Associated June, 1779. Scarlet, faced black. * Col. sir J. A. Johnson, bart.; James Farren.

French Park Light Horse—Associated June, 1779. Scarlet, faced black, edged white; gold lace. Lt.-col. Ed. MacDermott, lieut. Owen MacDermott.

Castledurrow Volunteers—Associated 1 July, 1779. Green, edged white; silver lace. Captain Bathorn.

Wicklow Forresters—Associated 1 July, 1779. Scarlet, faced light blue. * Colonel Samuel Hayes, captain Thomas King, captain Andrew Prior.

Ossory True Blues—Associated 1 July, 1779. Scarlet, edged blue. Colonel Edward Flood, major Robert Palmer.

Loyal Ballina and Ardnaree Volunteers—Associated 1 July, 1779. Scarlet, faced black. * Col. right hon. Henry King, major Henry Cary.

Ballintemple Forresters—Associated 12 July, 1779. Scarlet, faced blue. Captain Stewart.

Trim Infantry—Associated 12 July, 1779. Scarlet, faced black. * Captain W. H. Finlay, secretary Ed. Malone.

Bantry Volunteers—Associated 12 July, 1779. Scarlet, faced black, edged white. Francis Hoskin.

Roscrea Blues—Associated 21 July, 1779. Blue, faced blue; gold lace. Colonel L. Parsons.

Liberty Volunteers—Associated July, 1779. Scarlet, faced pea green. * Colonel sir Edward Newenham, captain Edward Newenham, John Busby.

Liberty Artillery. Captain James Napper Tandy.

Borris in Ossery Rangers—Associated 1 August, 1779. Scarlet, faced black; silver epaulets. * Capt. com. Js. Stephens, lt. Erasmus Burrowes, ensign Walter Stephens.

Kile Volunteers—Associated 1 August, 1779. Scarlet, faced blue; silver lace. * Colonel Charles White.

Glenboy and Killemat Regiment—Associated 1 August, 1779. Scarlet, faced blue; silver lace. * Colonel Cullen.

Ross Union Rangers—Associated 1 August, 1779. Scarlet, faced green. Colonel Drake.

Mountain Rangers—Associated 15 August, 1779. Scarlet, faced black. Colonel Bernard, major George Clarke, captain John Drought.

Eglish Rangers—Associated 29 August, 1779. Scarlet, faced black; silver epaulets. Major Thos. Berry, capt. John Drought, lt. and adj. J. Clarke.

County of Dublin Light Dragoons—Associated August, 1779. Scarlet, faced black. Captain Everard.

Carrick-on-Shannon Infantry—Associated August, 1779. Scarlet, faced blue. Lt.-col. Peyton.

Dunmore Rangers—Associated August, 1779. Green, edged white. Col. sir Robert Staples, bart.

County of Carlow Legion—Associated 1 September, 1779. Scarlet, faced lemon colour. * Colonel J. Rochfort, major Henry Bunbury.

Carlow Association—Associated 1 September, 1779. Scarlet, faced black. Lt. and adj. T. Proctor.

Blue Battalion of the Ulster Regiment—Associated 3 September, 1779. Blue, faced scarlet. Major Robert Burden, lieut. George Tandy.

Rockingham Volunteers—Associated 7 September, 1779. Blue, faced blue, edged scarlet; yellow buttons. * Colonel Nixon, major Chamney, Thos. Chamney.

Orior Grenadiers—Associated 13 September, 1779. Scarlet, faced black. * Capt. James Dawson.

Arlington Light Cavalry—Associated 18 September, 1779. Scarlet, faced green; yellow buttons. Captain Geo. Gore, * lt. John Warburton, cornet Jonathan Chetwood, treasurer Jonathan Clarke, secretary Pat. Browne. Members—John Bonesous, John Kelly, Edward Crow, Geo. Fawsett, Geo. Kelly, Wm. Newcomb, Geo. Harrison, Richard Clarke, John Adair, Geo. Phelan, David Clarke, Dennis Kelly, Wm. Scott.

Portarlington Infantry—Associated 18 September, 1779. Scarlet, faced yellow; silver lace. Maj. com. W. H. Legrand, capts. James Stannus, Henry Cary, ensign Annesley Cary, qr.-master J. Beauchant, Edw. Geoghegan.

Ross Volunteer Guards—Associated 20 September, 1779. Scarlet, faced black. Capt. lieut. H. T. Houghton.

Clane Rangers—Associated September, 1779. Scarlet, faced white. * Capt. Michael Aylmer.

Kilcullen Rangers—Associated September, 1779. Scarlet, faced white. * Captain Keating. Members—J. Morris, G. Macartney.

Athy Volunteers—Associated September, 1779. Scarlet, faced white. Ebenezer Geale.

Athy Independents—Associated September, 1779. Scarlet, faced white Captain Robert Johnson.

Fartullagh Rangers—Associated 1 October, 1779. Scarlet, faced blue. Nicholas Gay.

Wexford Independent Volunteers—Associated 4 October, 1779. Scarlet faced black. Capt. and adj. Miller Clifford, serjeant Gird.

Stradbally Volunteers—Associated 12 October, 1779. Scarlet, faced blue; silver lace. Colonel Thos. Cosby.

Willsborough Volunteers—Associated October, 1779. Dark green, edged white. Colonel Thos. Wills, major Owen Young.

Upper Cross and Coolock—Associated October, 1779. Scarlet, faced black Denis Lawler.

Kells Association—Associated 1 November, 1779. Scarlet, faced green. Lt.-col. Benj. Morris.

Waterford Union—Associated 6 November, 1779. Scarlet, faced green. Surgeon Sam. Lamphire. Members—* Wm. Morris, Humphry Jones, John Brown, Thos. Alcock, John Newport.

Strokestown Light Horse—Associated November, 1779. Scarlet, faced yellow. Major Gilbert Conry.

Naas Rangers—Associated 10 December, 1779. Scarlet, faced white. * Capt. commandant R. Neville.

Killivan Volunteers—Associated 25 December, 1779. Scarlet, faced green. Major Wm. Smith.

Rafoord Brigade (Light Cavalry)—Associated 26 December, 1779. Scarlet, edged blue; gold lace. Colonel Dennis Daly, Pat. Manning.

Edgeworthstown Battalion—Associated in 1779. Blue, faced scarlet. * Col. sir W. G. Newcomen, bart.

Lowtherstown and Ballinamallard Volunteers—Associated in 1779. Scarlet, faced black. * Colonel Wm. Irvine.

Longford Light Horse—Associated in 1779. Buff, faced black. * Colonel H. Nisbit.

Ballyleek Rangers—Associated in 1779. Scarlet, faced white; gold lace. * Colonel John Montgomery.

Kilcooly True Blues—Associated in 1779. Blue, faced white. * Col. sir Wm. Barker, bart.

Borris Volunteers—Associated in 1779. Scarlet, faced black. Colonel Kavanagh.

Monaghan Rangers—Associated 10 January, 1780. Scarlet, faced white. Colonel William Forster.

Leap Independents—Associated 17 March, 1780. Blue, faced blue; edged white. * Col. Jonathan Darby.

Independent Dublin Volunteers—Associated 24 April, 1780. Scarlet, faced dark green; gold lace hats. * Col. Wm. Thos. Smyth, major Samuel Canier, captain Collins, ensign Paul Ham. Members—Richard Greene, Ben. Clarke, Sisson Darling, Christ. Rigney, R. Dempsy, doctor Morpie, J. Halpen.

1st Tyrone Regiment—Associated July, 1780. Scarlet, faced deep blue. * Colonel Js. Stewart, * lt.-col. Charlton.

Union Light Dragoons (City of Dublin)—Associated 12 September, 1780. Scarlet, faced green. * Capt. comdt. R. Cornwall, * lt. J. Talbot Ashenburst.

Talbotstown Invincibles—Associated December, 1780. Scarlet, faced deep green. * Col. N. Westby, major John Smith, lieut. F. W. Greene.

Glorious Memory Battalion—Associated in 1780. Scarlet, faced grass green. * Col. T. Morris Jones.

Cork Independent Artillery—Associated 17 March, 1781. Blue, faced scarlet; gold lace. Col. Richard Hare.

Belfast Light Dragoons—Associated 26 March, 1781. Scarlet, faced green; silver lace. Capt. Burden. Members—F. Jordan, J. Ferguson.

Builders' Corps—Associated 4 November, 1781. Blue, faced blue; edged scarlet. Colonel Read.

Society Volunteers of Derry—Associated 17 March, 1782. Scarlet, faced blue. Capt. Wm. Moore.

Larne Independents—Associated April, 1782. Scarlet, faced blue. Capt. White.

Granard Infantry, Union Brigade—Associated 1 May, 1782. Scarlet, faced blue. Capt. J. E. Hamilton.

Irigh Brigade—Associated 5 June, 1782. Scarlet, faced grass green; silver lace. Capt. Charles Abbott. Members—N. Le Favre, J. Weldon, W. H. Archer.

Clanricarde Brigade—Associated June, 1782. Scarlet, faced blue. * Major Darcy.

Aghavoe Loyals—Associated 1 July, 1782. Scarlet, faced blue. Capt. Robert White.

Rathangan Union—Associated 2 August, 1782. Scarlet, faced white. Capt. Wm. Montgomery.

Fingal Light Dragoons—Associated 27 June, 1783. Scarlet, faced white. * Capt. Thomas Baker.

Tully Ash Real Volunteers—Associated 15 October, 1783. Scarlet, faced black; silver lace. Col. T. Dawson Laurence, capt. A. Dawson Laurence.

Aughnacloy Battalion. Scarlet, faced white. Col. P. Alexander.

Ashfield Volunteers. Blue, faced blue. * Capt. H. Clements.

Arran Phalanx. Scarlet, faced white. Lieut. Fred. Gore.

Constitution Regiment (C. Down). Scarlet, faced yellow. Capt. — Ford, * capt. Gawin Hamilton.

Dundalk Horse. Scarlet, faced green. * J. W. Foster.

Dromore Volunteers (Co. Kerry). Scarlet, faced green. * Col. John Mahony.

Imokilly Horse (Co. Cork). White, edged scarlet. * Col. Roche.

1st Independent Down Regiment. Blue, faced orange. * Lt.-col. Stewart.

Independent Enniskilliners. Scarlet, faced black. * Capt. Js. Armstrong.
Limerick Cavalry. Scarlet, faced blue; silver lace. James Sexton.
Lisburn Fuzileers. Scarlet, faced blue. Lt. John Kenby.
Mitchelstown Dragoons. Scarlet, faced black. * Col. lord Kingsborough.
1st Royal Regiment (County of Antrim). Scarlet, faced blue; gold lace. Major A. MacManus.
1st Ulster Regiment. Scarlet, faced white. * Col. earl of Charlemont, lt.-cols. * sir W. Synnot, * rt. honourable Wm. Brownlow, C. M'Causland, capt. G. W. Molyneux.
Ralphsdale Light Dragoons. Scarlet, faced yellow. Capt. John Tandy.
4th Ulster Regiment. Scarlet, faced blue. * Col. R. MacClintock.
Ulster Regiment Artillery. Blue, faced scarlet. Capt. Tho. Ward.
Union Light Dragoons (County Meath). Scarlet, faced green. Capt. G. Lucas Nugent.
1st Down Regiment (2 Battalions). * Col. Stewart.
Glendermot Battalion. Col. George Ash.
Lecale Battalion (County Down). Lieut. Charles Macarthy.
Muskerry True Blue Light Dragoons. Lt.-col. R. Hutchinson.
Skreen Corps. Lord Killeen.
3d Ulster Regiment. Lt.-col. Wm. Ross.

Thomas Acton, * Samuel Alleyn, Robert Ahmuty.
Earl of Bristol, col. Richard Bourke, lieut. Bourns, 81st regt.; James Barton, Pat. Byrne [The bookseller of Sheares Armstrong fame].
Rt. hon. Joshua Cooper, capt. C. Cary, late 72d regiment.
Thomas Drought, * Henry D'Esterre, Isaac Aug. D'Arripe, late a captain in the 15th infantry; capt. Andrew Despard, late Liverpool regiment; Andrew De la Cour, late lieut.-colonel to the 61st regiment.
Daniel Eccles, senr.
Wm. Gray, m.d., Lieut. John Grogan, royal Irish dragoons; Amyas Griffith, of Belfast, late a lieutenant in the Carbery independents.
Rev. Richard Handcock, dean of Achonry; Samuel Hunter, John Hickman.
Cook Lucas.
Humphry Minchin.
Maurice O'Connor.
* Col. Pery, Hugh Parker, town major of Dublin.
Rev. Peter Roe, Mark Ransford, capt. Robinson, royal British artillery.
Hon. lieut. col. Southwell, 8th light dragoons; Thos. Stewart, bookseller and military stationer.
Rogers Taylor, late of the north Coolock corps.
A. Vincent.
John Wallace, — Wilder, merchant; sir Wm. Wolseley, bart.

There were a few more subscribers, whose names were entered in a subscription book that was lost, and notwithstanding the compiler had several advertisements in the papers, requesting the gentlemen, who had put down their names *in that book*, to make another return, he could not collect the whole; which he hopes will plead his excuse for any omission: He likewise begs leave to inform the subscribers, that the cavalry and infantry not being entered separately, and the dates of the associations and uniforms of many of the corps being omitted, was occasioned by his not having received returns, in the manner requested.

Subscribers' names that came too late for insertion in their proper places :—

Colonel Walter Lambert, Aughrim light horse; scarlet, faced pea green.
Major John Smith, Talbotstown invincibles.
Thomas Montgomery Blair, Wicklow association artillery; blue, faced scarlet.

The following extracts I have collected from various sources, more especially a rare book of my grand-uncle (James Bigger, a volunteer, who was at Dungannon), entitled, "A compleat collection of the resolutions of the volunteers, etc," Dublin, 1782; also "Historical collections relative to the town of Belfast," Belfast, 1817; and the *Belfast News-Letter*. They are mostly local, and explain some of the actions of the different volunteers set out in the list, giving a very good idea of the objects and liberality of thought of the volunteers of Belfast and surrounding districts.

FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

Belfast, April, 1778.

In our last we mentioned, that on Monday se'n night, a vessel of about 250 tons burthen, supposed to be an American privateer, had that night sailed round the Drake sloop of war lying in this harbour, and afterwards sheered off. She again appeared in the harbour upon Friday morning last and dropped anchor at a small distance from the Drake with the intention of falling alongside of her, in which being disappointed by the top sails backing, they thought proper to cut their cable and sheer off. The Drake thereon gave her chase and engaged her about mid-channel, between Donaghadee and the Scotch shore—but after an obstinate engagement of 43 minutes the sloop was obliged to strike, being of much inferior force to the privateer, as she mounted only 20 guns, 4 pounders, and the privateer 18 guns, 6 pounders; and a considerable part of her crew consisting of newly impressed men.

It having been apprehended that the principal object of the privateer was to take the brig Draper, lying in the pool of Garmoyle, with a very valuable

cargo of linen cloth, a number of soldiers were sent down to her, and every other necessary precaution taken.

The spirited conduct of mr. Dobbs, first lieutenant of the Defiance man of war, merits a much higher ecomium than the nature of this publication will admit of; and will it is hoped meet that reward it is so well entitled to. This gentleman knowing the infirm state of the captain's health, and also the want of officers on board the Drake, (the first lieutenant and boatswain having died some days before) went on board after she was under way, and assisted in fighting her until he was disabled by a dangerous wound.

For the further satisfaction of our readers we insert the underneath copy of an affidavit made before the rev. Richard Dobbs:—

John Marks, of Georges Quay, Dublin, seaman, came before me this day and made oath that he belonged to the ship lord Chatham of Dublin, and was taken near Wicklow on Thursday the 16th inst. by the Ranger privateer, capt. Jones of Portsmouth in Piscataway, America, mounting 18 six pounders:—deponent also sayeth, they took a sloop and a schooner, and sunk them both; and was informed on board, they had before taken a brig belonging to Waterford, which they sunk also:—deponent also sayeth, that on Friday the 24th instant, about six in the evening, they were engaged by his majesty's sloop Drake, captain Burdon mounting 20 four pounders, which after a hot and incessant fire for above half an hour, was obliged to strike, being so much damaged in her masts and rigging that they could not work her, and having her captain and his clerk killed, and lieut. Dobbs and 21 others wounded.

Deponent also sayeth, that on Saturday the 25th inst. they took a brig from Dublin, belonging to Whitehaven; and then resolving to make the best of their way to Brest (their place of rendevous) with their prizes, they permitted deponent and nine others to get on shore in the county of Antrim, and then stood away northward with all the sail they could make; but deponeth thinks they will be greatly delayed by the slow sailing of the Drake, being so much damaged,—deponent also sayeth that the said privateer plundered a lord's house in Scotland; and also confirms the account of burning a ship at Whitehaven and spiking all the cannon there—and further sayeth nought.

Taken before me this 26th April, 1778.

RICHD. DOBBS.

John Marks.

28 June, 1778.—On Sunday last the first Belfast volunteer company paraded, and marched to church in their uniform, which is scarlet, turned up with black velvet, white waistcoat, and breeches. After the sermon, which was delivered by the rev. mr. Graham, a very sensible and politic address was made from the pulpit, in commemoration of that laudable spirit which had so early occasioned the formation of the company, and pointing the very valuable purposes it was calculated to promote. The clothing of the majority of the

company was of Irish manufacture; and the whole made a brilliant and pleasing appearance.

Dublin, 20 August, 1778.

Two letters, of which the following are copies, were received (by express) on Saturday last at Belfast :—

Dublin Castle, 14 August, 1778.

Sir

My lord lieutenant having received information, that there is reason to apprehend three or four privateers in company, may in a few days make attempts on the northern coasts of this kingdom; by his excellency's command I give you the earliest account thereof, in order that there may be a careful watch, and immediate intelligence given to the inhabitants in and near Belfast, in case any party from such ships should attempt to land.

The greatest part of the troops being encamped near Clonmel and Kinsall, his excellency can at present send no further military force to Belfast, than a troop or two of horse, or part of a company of invalids: And his excellency desires you will acquaint me, by express, whether a troop of horse may be properly accomodated in Belfast, so long as it may be proper to continue them in that town, in addition to the two troops now there.

I have the honour to be, sir

Your most obedient, humble servant

R. J. Heron.

Stewart Banks, Sovereign of Belfast.

Custom House, Dublin, 13 August 1778.

Sir

His excellency the lord lieutenant having received information, that four large privateers, in company, from one of the ports of France, may be expected in a very few days to make attempts on the northern coasts of this kingdom.

In pursuance of his excellency's command, the board direct you, and all your officers, to use every possible means in your power for gaining the earliest intelligence, in case they shall appear in any part of the channel, which you are to transmit to the board by express; and you are to give immediate notice to the inhabitants along the coast, in order that they may be on their guard. By order of the commissioners.

S. Hamilton.

Geo. Macartney Portis, Collector of Belfast.

In consequence of the above letters, several hundred hand-bills were dispersed throughout the town and neighbourhood of Belfast, to the following purport.—"The sovereign request every person having arms, and willing to

oppose any such hostile attempts, to meet him with their arms, on Wednesday morning next the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock forenoon, at the parade field in the mall, in order to concert the most effectual measures to be pursued on this occasion.

"STEWART BANKS, sovereign."

"Belfast, 17th August, 1778."

(Extract of a letter from Belfast, August 18.)

"We are still much alarmed about these same French privateers. The guard is kept up, and mounted by our three companies in rotation.—You must know, we have got a third one, under the command of John Brown:—tis composed mostly of tradesmen, many of whom are really very clever fellows; they have not yet got a regular set of arms; but are obliged to borrow as well as they can. What with relieving guards, mustering, marching and counter marching, and the apprehensions of the women, we have a continued bustle in the streets, that resembles much the buzz of war, in Thurot's time [1760]. Some of our engineers have been surveying ground, to erect a battery to repel any hostile attempt of our presumptious foes.—God help us! No other power can. Our government have told us, we must in this dire extremity, shift for ourselves. As any little remains of trade we had in the north, is totally gone, and our manufacturers, who cannot well live without sometimes eating, tis wisely done, thus to cut out work for us.—By alarming our fears, it will undoubtedly lessen the keen calls of hunger and necesity."

Several letters, received this day from Belfast, take not the least notice of any French, or American privateer being seen near that place; the paragraph, therefore, published this morning in Saunders' newspaper, of four large privateers having appeared at the entrance of the lough . . .

[No more.]

Belfast, 1779.

On Wednesday last several letters, dated 1st October, at sea, lat. 42:36, long. 19:0, were received from the Amazon privateer fitted out at this place,* mounting 14 guns six pounders,—from which the following is extracted:—

"On the 17th Septr. at half past eight a.m. she gave chase to a snow mounting 16 guns, with which she came up at half past eight same evening and engaged her four glasses. At five o'clock the next morning saw her again and renewed the chase; but from frequent calms during the day, did not gain upon her till six in the evening. At eight fell in with a ship standing to the westward, which fired a gun to leeward, and hailing the Amazon in English, ordered her to bring to, or he would fire into her, being of superior force;—upon which finding herself seemingly between the fire of two enemies, the Amazon carried sail, passing the snow, which appeared to be a Spanish galleon. The ship afterwards came fast up upon the Amazon's starboard

quarter, and ordered her to send her boat on board, damning the captain for a shifting rascal, and threatening that he would sink her if he did not immediately comply;—to which matter the Amazon replied, that he had the honour of belonging to the crown of Britain, and if the other was an enemy, to begin as soon as he pleased;—after which the ship fired a broadside from her larboard, which was immediately returned from the starboard of the Amazon. The enemy then bore away with the intent of raking her, but the Amazon wearing first gave her two broadsides with her larboard guns,—and a very close action ensued, which continued three glasses, after which the enemy was obliged to get before the wind, towing the wreck of her mizen-mast after her, which was shot away by the board; the Amazon's guns reached her for two broadsides, but could not give chase, her rigging and sails being all shot to pieces, and no braces left to command the yards; They could plainly perceive several of her ports driven into one, and a short time before daybreak they put up lights, though immediately after it there was not the least appearance of her;—from which circumstance it is not improbable that she may have sunk. From the flash of the Amazon's guns it was known that the enemy mounted 22 guns, as she shewed eleven ports on her main decks, and her weight of metal is also known with certainty from some of her shot, which were got on the Amazon's deck, and found to be six pound ball. The highest compliment that can be paid to the bravery of the crew, in engaging a vessel of such superior force, and in supporting the action with such success for an hour and a half, is a mere narrative of facts."

A list of killed and wounded:

William Tippet, third lieutenant; Charles Moore, Henry Gribben, Henry McKaughly, James McKeys—killed.

William Welsh, Samuel McCalley, George McBlean, William Thompson James McCoullam, George Cook, William Hewit, James McGourfen, William Wilson—wounded.

(To be continued.)

Songs on the French Revolution.

The following is a copy of a rare old Belfast ballad, with a facsimile title page.

JOHN S. CRONE.

SONGS ON THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

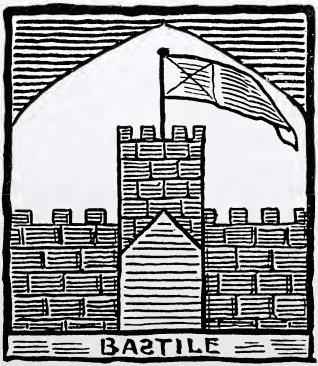
That took place at Paris, 14th July, 1789;

Sung at the *Celebration* thereof at BELFAST on

Saturday, 14th July, 1792.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

FOUR OTHER SONGS.



BELFAST: Printed in the year 1792.

A New Song on the FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Gallia bur her vile shackles on this glorious day,
  And we dare to applaud her great deed;
We dare to exult in a Tyrant's lost sway,
  And rejoice that a Nation is freed;
For this we assemble, regardless of those
  Who wish to enslave the Free Mind;
Our foes, we are conscious are Liberty's foes,
  And our friends are the friends of Mankind.

If Angels e'er learn from the mansions above
  The affairs of our Planet to scan,
They could not this wond'rous event but approve
  As the noblest exertion of Man;
An exertion which bids servile Nations arise
  And enjoy what the Deity gave;
To be free is a duty man owes the All-wise,
  And he sins, who is tamely a Slave.

Oppression's dark vapours had shrouded the land,
  And the image of God was defaced;
Man trembled and crouched at his Lordling's command,
  And the foot which had spurned him embraced.
But at length, the horizon by Learning's high rays
  And Columbia's strong tempest was cleared,
Light poured o'er the Nation in one brilliant blaze;
  Man saw—and his chains disappeared.

Where millions of bayonets shield her from harm,
  'Mong our neighbours, now, Liberty dwells;
She smiles unappalled at each foreign alarm,
  And her smile all that's gloomy dispels.
On the rock of Man's Right she a fortress has planned,
  Which through many a bright age shall endure,
Like a Crag midst the waves, undisturbed shall it stand,
  And preserve Heaven's Blessing secure.

With electrical force, thro' the nations around,
  Her fire may dear Liberty dart;
'Mong the Sons of the North, may its glow soon be found,
  May it warm each Iberian heart;

'Cross the huge snowy Alps to a region once dear,
  May the soul-lifting influence be hurled ;
May its radiance the whole Human Family cheer,
  And may Tyrants be banished the world.

A New Song Addressed TO ENGLISHMEN.

When exultant we tell how our fathers of yore,
  Their wrongs and oppressions were wont to redress,
How firmly they waded through rivers of gore
  And forced from proud despots the rights we possess ;
When we boast of our own revolution and laws,
  Yet reprobate men who have spurned base controul,
We may show an acquaintance with Liberty's cause,
  But we strongly evince a contraction of soul.

We deem ourselves lodged under Liberty's tree,
  Where the whole human race might with comfort recline ;
We boast of the blessing—and Britons shall we
  At the joyous approach of our neighbours repine ?
Forbid it—ye offspring of men who were tried ;
  Of men,—who unshackled both body and mind,
Forbid it—and learn ere you dare to deride
  That the cause of the French is the cause of mankind !

How can *we* if our sires be entitled to praise
  For boldly refusing unauthorised sway,
How can we with aversion on Liberty gaze,
  How can we be offended if Tyrants decay.
Has Jehovah selected a new chosen race
  And on them, and them only, is freedom bestowed ?
If not—how can Gallic resistance be base
  And the fate of a James show the finger of God ?

When the orbs of the sightless receive the bright day,
  Shall those who have vision presume to complain ?
Shall men saved from shipwreck with anguish survey
  Their fellows preserved from the merciless main ?
How degrading the thought ! yet the sons of this isle
  Who deem themselves nurtured at Liberty's board
Evince a malignity equally vile
  In wishing thy shackles, O ! Gallia, restored.

When the will of a driv'ler held millions in chains
  Did we pity them?—no—we despised them as slaves,
And now not a trace of debasement remains,
  We brand the brave people as maniacs and slaves.
Thus, servile or free, we the French have reviled,
  Our own half-formed system we proudly commend,
We boast our wise laws—tho' our code is defiled
  With statutes, that Tyrants would blush to defend.

O! spurn the mean prejudice, Britons, and say,
  If our Fathers were right how can Frenchmen be wrong?
The will of oppressors both scorned to obey
  And asserted those rights which to mortals belong.
Yet the struggles of these are to infamy hurled,
  While the actions of those we with triumph rehearse,
But the bright orb of reason now peeps on the world,
  And the thick clouds of prejudice soon shall disperse.

Yes! soon shall these truths far and wide be conveyed,
  Spite of Pindar's quaint prattle and Burke's raving din,
That the thrones of *true* Kings by the PEOPLE are made,
  And when kings become tyrants—submission is sin.
That the power of oppressors can ne'er be of Heaven,
  A Being all-just—cannot justice despise,
A Being all-just—EQUAL RIGHTS must have given,
  And who robs man of these must offend the All-wise.

Third SONG on the FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Tune—*Poor Jack.*

While Tyranny marshals his minions around
  And bids his fierce legions advance,
Fair Freedom—the hopes of thy sons to confound,
  To restore his old Empire in France.

What friend among men to the Rights of Mankind,
  But is fired with resentment to see
The Satraps of pride and oppression combined
  To prevent a great Land's being free?

Europe's fate on the contest's decision depends—
  Most important its issue will be—
For should France *be subdued—Europe's liberty ends*,
  If she *triumphs*—THE WORLD WILL BE FREE!

Then let every true Patriot unite in her cause,
  A cause of such moment to Man;
Let all whose souls spurn at tyrannical laws,
  Send her all the assistance they can.

May the spirit of Sparta her armies inspire,
  And the Star of America guide!
May a Washington's wisdom—a Mirabeau's fire
  In her camps and her councils preside!

May her sons' fatal discord no longer divide,
  'Mong her chiefs no dark traitors be found,
But may they *United* resist the rough tide
  Till their toils be with victory crowned.

And at length when sweet peace from her sphere shall descend,
  When the fiends of oppression have fled,
Immortal renown shall those Heroes attend
  Who for Freedom fought—conquered—and bled.

Blazon high, then their deeds shall swell History's page,
  And adorn lofty Poetry's lays,
While the mem'ry of Tyrants—the curse of their age,
  In oblivion's dark Bastile decays.

The Rev. Samuel Barber, a.m., and the Rathfriland Volunteers.

By Andrew Morrow, J.P.

(Continued from vol. xv., part 1, page 35.)

AT a meeting of synod held at Lurgan, 29th June, 1790, the following were nominated for the moderator's chair:—revs. Bankhead, Barber, Birch, Montgomery, Denham, Stitt, dr. Dickson and Shaw.

"The roll was called and Barber chosen." Next year (1791) he preached at Lurgan the synodical sermon [Rev. xviii. 20], reckoning the [1] Nicene council as the beginning of the reign of antichrist, and the French revolution as the omen of its fall. "This sermon appears to have been published, but was also circulated in manuscript form." Barber was considered a most eloquent preacher, and Montgomery assigned to him "a singularly vigorous mind, a cultivated taste, a ready wit, a fluent elocution, a firm purpose, an unsullied character, and a most courteous demeanour." Many stories are told concerning his eloquence and wit: the following are worth recording:—

On one occasion he had preached rather longer than usual, and, in the midst of an outburst of eloquence, "mad Molly"—a local character, who usually sat on the pulpit steps—rushed up, and, throwing her arms around him, shouted, "stap! stap! mr. Barber, if you go on like this you'll kill yersel."

A small dog often followed Barber to the pulpit, and one day it put its paws on the bible, and, looking down at the congregation, yawned. The joke went round that mr. Barber's eloquence had [2] converted the dog, which was owned by a catholic neighbour and friend of the preacher.

It is told that on one occasion a "wean" was brought up for baptism, and on being asked the name, the father said, "bide a wee." Barber put

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[1] If a copy of this sermon was forthcoming, it would show what Barber's theological opinions were.—*A. M.*

[2] Most likely the dog was tired. Sermons were not delivered in twenty minutes in those days.—*A. M.*

the question several times, and still from the confused father came the answer, "bide a wee." Barber proceeded, "Bide-a-wee, I baptise thee"—etc.

He was greatly respected by the catholics of the district, who had implicit confidence in him. There is a story told that one year, owing to heavy rains, the oat crop was rotting in the stook towards the end of October. Friday and Saturday brought "fine dryin" and on Sunday it was still better. The congregation noticed Barber looking out of the window very often towards the end of his sermon. Then he seemed inspired with renewed eloquence, and began his subject afresh. His hearers "gaunted and tholed," and finally, when dismissed towards 4-30, they found all Barber's grain in his stackyard. The catholic population having assembled after mass and carted it in whilst he detained his own people at meeting.

He threw himself heart and soul into the political struggles of his time, and "in 1790 took a leading part in the Down election of that year, which returned Robert Stewart (afterwards lord Castlereagh) in the presbyterian interest, after a contest of 69 days." The following were the number of votes:—

ARTHUR HILL,	3,534.
ROBERT STEWART,	3,114.
EDMUND WARD,	2,968.
GEORGE MATTHEWS,	2,223.

"On the return of Robert Stewart there were great rejoicings in several towns of the county of Down," and as the "champion of independence he was splendidly entertained in Belfast."—[KNOX].

About this period the Rathfriland district was in a state of civil war, and party fights were frequent between the defenders (catholics) and the peep-o'-day boys (protestants). Numbers were killed on both sides, and often innocent people. I have heard many stories of these fights: the following will illustrate the fierce hatred existing:—

The defenders raided Ballynagappoge, and on coming to a farm-house belonging to a peep-o'-day boy, finding only an unfortunate collie dog at home, they drowned him in a churn of buttermilk and fired the premises.

In or about the same townland lived Rabin M——, who constituted himself a watchman on the towers of the protestant Zion. He was proceeding with others over Banfield height to attack, when a bullet raised the dust, at which some of his men offered to retreat. Turning, he shouted at them, "its an Irish bullet, it will dae ye nae herm; come on to hell out o' that."

It is told that regularly each evening, before retiring, he fired a shot into Islandmoyle (defenders' quarter), saying, "tack that, Isle-a-moyle; its lang since ye's disarved it." Then he reloaded; and when the door was closed the following conversation was often over-heard:—

"Rabin dear, is the gun cherged?"

"Yis."

"An' the dures barret?"

"Yis."

"Are ye in bed, Betty dawdter?"

"Yis."

"Betty dawdter, we'll hae a word o' prayer and jist commit ower selves tae Providence."

"Good Laurd, strangle the pope, grine him intil powder, tass him up in the air, so that his dust may fall in the eyes o' the Irish folk, that they nae come tae kill us till the day o' judgment. Amen."

Barber was highly instrumental in getting up the following meeting, at which a sum of £522 1s. 3d. was subscribed, he contributing £11 7s. 6d.:—

"At a numerous meeting held pursuant to public notice, in the market-house of Rathfriland, on Wednesday, the 9th day of May, 1792.

Robert Ross Rowan in the chair."

"That we have seen with regret and concern, contentions and quarrels subsist in this town and neighbourhood, between two parties known by the description of 'break-of-day boys' and 'defenders.' Such riotous proceedings are subversive of the industry and morality of the country, and of every principle on which its prosperity and well-being depend; and if not checked will lead to a police establishment which will be burthensome and ruinous to the country."

"Resolved.—That a subscription be entered into by the general inhabitants of this town and vicinity, to raise a sufficient sum to defray and carry on prosecutions from time to time against all and every offender (who may violate or outrage the laws of the land) of every religious persuasion."—[*Northern Star*, 29th May, 1792.]

Copy of a letter from rev. Samuel Barber, dated Rathfriland, 12th May, 1792:—

"The unhappy disturbances that have so long subsisted in this neighbourhood, broke farther with the utmost fury on Saturday, the 6th inst. On Monday a vast quantity of powder and ball was expended, and unhappily some young men were killed, and the country is in a great degree deserted. On Tuesday an army was assembled, consisting of many thousands, and everything ready for blood and carnage. I rode with some gentlemen to the army of those who stile themselves 'defenders.' I found them marching; they immediately halted, a treaty commenced, and articles of agreement were signed by a few of both parties, to forgive and forget all past injuries and insults, and to be good friends in future. I carried the articles to Rathfriland, read them publicly—three cheers were given, and the parties immediately went to their homes without doing any injury whatever, and since that time

all is quite. You may assure the public, by making any use of this letter you please, that we will henceforth be as remarkable for peace and good order as we have lately been for licentiousness."—[From *The National Journal*, 1792.]

Unfortunately, the friendship did not last, and we find by the following extract from the diary of Theobald Wolfe Tone that the district was in a most disturbed condition:—

"July, 1792, 17th.—Waked by Neilson to see Gog and other catholics before they set off. Go to the inn. Much conversation about the 'peep-of-day boys' and 'defenders.' My letter in the *Northerm Star* approved of. Proposed by Neilson, that the catholics should go by Rathfriland, where the disturbances are, and meet some of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, in order to try if anything can be done to restore peace. He offers, and in that case to go himself, and all parties request me to go too. Hope our journey may do some good, as the restoration of tranquility is to *us* of *the last* importance."

"Set off and arrive at mr. Lowry's, near Rathfriland; received with great politeness and hospitality. Supper; sit up late as usual. Bed at half-past one."

The Neilson referred to was—"Samuel Neilson," third son of the rev. Alexander Neilson, presbyterian minister of Ballyroney, near Rathfriland, his mother was Agnes, daughter of Samuel Carson, who, by her first husband, William Finlay, of Knockagh, had one daughter, Mary, who, on the 29th of July, 1746, married William Bigger, of Biggerstown.

When Neilson was about sixteen years of age he became an apprentice to his elder brother, John, a woollen-draper in Belfast. He was founder of the first society of united Irishmen in Belfast (14th October, 1791), and he was present at the great convention held in Dungannon on the 15th February, 1793, in which all Ulster was represented. He founded and owned the *Northern Star*. He was arrested on 16th September, 1796, and removed to Dublin, but was released on the 22nd February, 1798. Being again arrested, he was sent to Fort George. After a confinement of more than four years without ever being tried, Neilson was at last, on the 19th March, 1802, released on condition of his emigration to America. He died at Poughkeepsie on the 29th August, 1803, A public monument was raised to his memory. Portraits of him are at Ardrigh, Belfast.

Rev. Alexander Neilson, of Ballyroney, died in 1782. Quite recently his tombstone has been discovered, which was lying face down in Ballyroney meeting-house green. It has now been restored to its proper place through the exertions of the editor of this journal (see page 142, vol. xiv).

Alexander Lowry, Linen Hill, Rathfriland, was, in 1792, captain of the Ballyroney volunteers 1st company. This corps, 50 strong, in red uniform, took part in the review held at Rathfriland on the 19th October, 1792.

Lowry became a member of the united Irish society, and from the *Annals of Ulster* I find he attended a meeting of Down and Antrim colonels held at Randalstown in 1797. The meeting broke up, and Lowry, Tennant, and Teeling, seeing their plans frustrated, and alarmed least they should be arrested, fled to Hamburg.

On the Irish expedition being given up by the French government, Lowry went to America.

About 1806 he obtained leave to return home. The vessel in which he took passage was driven into a port in Norway, where he married a young woman, whom he brought with him to Ireland. He[1] died a few days after his arrival.

1792, Wolfe Tone goes on to say—

18th. "Rise and set off with Neilson and young Lowry to Rathfriland. In about an hour the catholics arrive from Downpatrick. Meet mr. Tighe, the parson; Sam Barber, the dissenting minister; mr. Derry,[2] the priest, and about eighteen gentlemen of the neighbourhood."

"Agreed on all hands that the protestants were the aggressors. Several have been killed on both sides. Great offence taken at the catholics marching about in military array, and firing shots at unreasonable times. The catholics certainly wrong in that, and must, if possible, be stopped. The majority think that if that were accomplished the disturbances would soon die away. Some bigots think that their arms should be taken from the catholics. God forbid! besides, the thing is in its nature impossible. Captain Rowan tells one or two swinging lies. First, that information has been lodged with the commissioners of the revenue that a ship laden with arms was expected in a bay at the back of Mourne, and was to be escorted by a French frigate; and that these arms were intended for the catholics. Also, that orders had been sent to every port in the kingdom to seize and detain all arms imported until further orders. Mr. Hutton breaks out in a rage. As to the French sending over a ship load of arms, all the world knows that, at this moment, they are in the last distress for arms themselves, and buying them from England at any price. As to the other story of the orders being sent to the ports, it was exactly like one of the tricks of our infamous government, who are notoriously spreading the vilest calumnies and falsehood to exasperate the two sects against each other. Mr. Hutton changes the discourse back to the business of the meeting. Proposes that the catholics shall agree to desist from parading in bodies and firing, and the dissenters shall declare that they will

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[1] I would be glad to know where Lowry was buried.—*A. M.*

[2] Parish priest of Clonduff, distinguished as an educationalist. Dr. Edmund Derry, in 1802, succeeded rev. dr. Lennon as bishop of Dromore. Derry, like Barber, sought to bring the people together.—*A. M.*

maintain the peace of the country against all who shall transgress, without distinction of party or religion."

"An amendment, proposed by Neilson, that this declaration should be made by the volunteers. The idea unanimously approved, and three officers then present—captain A. Lowry, captain Cowen, and captain Barber—engage for their respective companies. A refractory priest, of the name of Fitzsimmons, much blamed: the catholics engage to have him removed. They, likewise, propose to have a pastoral letter from their bishop and a circular one from the committee, to be read in every chapel, recommending peace and good order. Earl Annesley much to blame in this business."

A few days later, Barber found it necessary to call out the Ballyroney volunteers to keep the factions separate.

In this connection, David Stranaghan, of Drumdreenagh, aged 87, whose father was present, and whose grandfather signed the Rathfriland volunteer roll, told me the following story:—

Captain Creely stationed his men in fours between the contending parties. Bullets commenced to fly, at which a cautious Ballyroney man turned to his comrade and said:—

"Come awa, Rabin Kerr, come awa; we might drap an erm or a leg here, and mine ye, there's nae pension."

In the following August, Tone decides to visit Rathfriland again, and writes as follows:—

1792,
11th Aug. "Breakfast at O'Hanlon's. Hear that mr. Barber is of opinion that we ought not to go to Rathfriland, and has desired some one to write us word so to Dublin. It is surmised that his reason is, lest we might be insulted by some of the bigots in that town. Cannot help it: what must be, must be, and we must go to Rathfriland. Buy powder and ball, and load our pistols, for fear of accidents, My balls too little; damn it! Afraid of captain Swan, who is a bloody peep-of-day boy."

"Hear just now that if we go to Rathfriland we shall be houghed. This information we have from mr. O'Neill, of Cabra; cowardly enough, but dare say he heard it."

"Set off for mr. O'Neill's, of Banvale, on our way for Rathfriland, arrive at length at that flourishing seat of liberality and public virtue. I fear thee, O Rathfriland, lest that thy girls with spits, and boys with stones,[1] in puny battle slay me."

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[1] There is a couplet used by school children in the Rathfriland district to this day, as follows:—

Spits and stones may break my bones,
But names can never hurt me.

—*A. M.*

"Mr. O'Neill returns with the news that Barber is out, all of a piece."

"Leave Rathfriland in great force, the cavalry in front. See about 150 peep-of-day boys exercising within a quarter of a mile of the town. Suppose if we had attempted to lie in the town we should have had a battle."

The O'Neill referred to was John O'Neill of Banvale, Hilltown, co. Down. The following extract from the *Northern Star* of 23rd March, 1795, shows the respect in which he was held by his co-religionists:—

"At a meeting of the catholics of the county of Down, held at Downpatrick, on Wednesday, March 18th, 1795. John O'Neill in the chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved that we approve of the resolution of the catholics of Dublin, on the 27th of February last, and adopt them as perfectly expressive of our sentiments.

Resolved, that we highly approve of their address to our gracious soverign, and of that presented by them to his excellency earl Fitzwilliam, the well chosen representative of majesty, whose removal from the government of this kingdom, at this momentous period, we hear of with deepest regret, as his virtues and patriotism promised to establish the real happiness of Ireland, by an union of its people.

Resolved, that the choice made by them of the baron Hussey, Edward Byrne, and John Keogh to present their address to our beloved soverign meets with our fullest approbation, conscious that the honourable and important truth was confided to men of known abilities, patriotic zeal and integrity.

Resolved, that full of confidence in the justice and goodness of our beloved soverign, and sincerely grateful for the benefits already conferred on us, we hope that the father of his people will be graciously pleased to extend the full blessings of our excellent constitution to his catholic subjects of Ireland, whose loyalty has been unshaken in times most trying and inviolate under persecution too long continued.

Resolved, that we return our sincere thanks to our protestant fellow subjects who, superior to religious prejudices, became advocates of catholic emancipation, but especially to the worthy inhabitants of Belfast, who show a liberality of sentiment too long unknown in this country (but which ought to be congenial to all Irishmen), first gave generous example by declaring for a measure intimately connected with the peace, the happiness, and the prosperity of Ireland."

Signed by order of the meeting,

THOMAS SAVAGE, secretary.

Of course this sort of stupid effusive expressions of "loyalty" bore no fruit, and deceived no one. George III. had no gra for catholic emancipation.

John O'Neill was son of Owen O'Neill, of Ballygorian, near Rathfriland, and grandson of Hugh O'Neill, known as Hugh of the standards, who was killed at the battle of Aughrim. His uncle, Niall Og, distinguished himself in the armies of the continent, in France, Italy, and the low countries. A funeral oration delivered over Owen O'Neill appeared in vols. iii. and iv. of this journal. It is said he commanded "*love, affection and respect from the great men and nobles of the country, so that he was an advocate and counsellor among them on the side of every person who had a clear and honest cause to plead.*" Owen O'Neill died on the 27th of September, 1744, and his family were evicted from Ballygorian, because they would not conform to the established faith. They later acquired "a lease of the townlands of Leitrim, Ballymachory, Ballyaughian, and Ballynanny, near Hilltown, which were then direlict, started as bleachers, and stocked those lands with catholic families."

Stuart, in his historical memoirs of the city of Armagh, says, "The O'Nial of Banvale was [1819] alive a few years ago. He was a man of princely aspect, noble deportment, majestic stature, and almost preternatural strength. In him was exhibited a lively instance of the mutability of fortune, and the unstability of human greatness. This representative of an illustrious branch of the noble family of O'Nial, from which have descended many of the most powerful sovereigns of Europe, was the unambitious proprietor of a bleach-green. Glory did not gild his name, but contentment was the inmate of his cot, and happiness his companion through life."

Knox, in his history of Down, says:—

"John and Felix O'Neill, supposed to have been the last male descendants of the powerful sept of Tirowen, are interred in the parish burying ground" of Clonduff. The O'Neill tomb in old Clonduff was restored by the editor of this journal when preserving the Maginnes monument.

John Toman, j.p., Rathfriland, and Hugh H. Martin, Banvale, Hilltown, kindly sent me the following information:—

John O'Neill died at Banvale, Hilltown, on the 15th of February, 1809. He was interred in old Clonduff churchyard, in the townland of Ballyaughian. His grave and tombstone are against the east gable of the old church, and alongside that of captain Maginnes, of Rathfriland.

His tombstone bears the following inscription:—

"Here lies John O'Neill, of Banvale, The upright christian scholar and the accomplished gentleman, whose voluntary wish was to distribute his own Christian principal, liberal charity and forgiveness, among the disconsolate classes and his own fellow-citizens. To receive the promise accompanied of

such labours; he was called away from the O'Neills on the 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1809, aged 80 years."

He was a man of excellent disposition, kind and generous to the poor, by whom he was greatly beloved.

He was considerably over six feet in height, and of great strength.

It is related that on one occasion he was in the village blacksmith's forge (Hilltown) breaking bars of iron and horse shoes with his hands—a feat of strength for which he was noted. A tramp entered and challenged him to break a half-crown in two with his fingers and thumb. O'Neill failed, the tramp broke the coin with ease.

A man named O'Neill visited the district some 15 years ago, alleging he was claimant to a large legacy, left by a colonel O'Neill of the Spanish army. While at Hilltown he made every effort to obtain a photo of John O'Neill. The photo, he said, would help to establish his claim, as he understood he bore a great resemblance to John O'Neill.

He interviewed a number of old residents, but none of them had ever seen or heard of a portrait of John O'Neill.

(To be continued.)

Rev. Arthur M'Mahon.

By Rev. David Stewart, B.A., Belfast.

THE story of the Rev. Arthur M'Mahon, as set forth in the last issue of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, is not very agreeable reading to those who value principle and honour. It is much less so to that portion of readers which is able to challenge many statements in the article, and which dissents from the conclusion that M'Mahon was "a '98 informer." It is stated—"M'Mahon was a complex character. The above extracts put him down as a county Down man, and a tutor in the Londonderry family. The latter statement looks ominous and may explain his later actions. Lord Castlereagh corrupted all about him; he knew no honour, so Arthur M'Mahon's fall may have come about that way." It may have, or it may not have, or he may not have fallen at all. Let us examine the statements. It is on record that M'Mahon was tutor to Lord Castlereagh prior to 1789, in which year he was ordained as minister of the congregation at Kilrea. At that date Lord Castlereagh was only a youth of twenty summers, a co-religionist of M'Mahon, and a politician whose principles were after even Dr. Wm. Steel Dickson's own heart. Writing of him as he appeared in 1790, the latter speaks of his "strong expressions of attachment to the liberty of his country, of ardour for reform, and solemn declarations, that, if returned to parliament, he would use all his efforts to attain it—nay, as some averred, by expressions of patriotism much stronger." It cannot be maintained that it was a youth with such a character as this who wielded an influence over his senior and tutor, Arthur M'Mahon, which took effect years afterwards and subverted his integrity. But perhaps the writer thinks that it was in those later years, when Lord Castlereagh was lured by ambition to change the religion and politics of his family, that his influence became destructive of M'Mahon's principles. The writer says—"Lord Castlereagh corrupted all about him." Now, M'Mahon removed from Kilrea to Holywood in October, 1794, and here he was within reach of Lord Castlereagh, but it has yet to be shown that he ever came much in

contact with his Lordship. At any rate, the statement is too sweeping, for there were Presbyterian ministers in contact with Lord Castlereagh whom he was not able to corrupt, and who remained very loyal to their principles. The reader will readily recall to mind the Rev. James Porter, of Greyabbey, and the Rev. Dr. Wm. Steel Dickson, of Portaferry. [1]

Fitzpatrick ("Secret Service under Pitt") is the chief authority in regard to M'Mahon. He states—"Twelve Presbyterian ministers were concerned in the rebellion. . . It is to be feared that one of the twelve became a Judas." "This was Arthur M'Mahon. . . He had been an early ally of Samuel Turner, of Newry, the most abandoned of all the informers of this period." Does the editor mean that M'Mahon was "an early ally" in treachery? If he does—and we think his words bear that interpretation—he goes further in charging M'Mahon with duplicity than his mentor would dare to go.[2] Fitzpatrick states "that it was not until *after* the collapse of the rebellion, and want stared him in the face, that he sold his information." The writer has overlooked that other view of the case where M'Mahon's intimacy with Turner might be construed to his honour rather than to his dishonour. Was it not Turner's business as an informer to keep in close touch with those who were most prominent in the cause he wished to betray? If this is so, Turner's close connection with M'Mahon may be a compliment to the consistency and zeal of the latter.

Fitzpatrick in introducing M'Mahon's case says—"*It is to be feared* that one of the twelve became a Judas." Now the very inaccuracies which surround this statement of his suspicion suggest that even Fitzpatrick was sometimes guilty of hasty and immature conclusions. In naming the twelve ministers he gives one of them as the "Rev. *William* Porter", another as "Glardy", and states that "three were executed; Porter, Stevelly, and Warwick." We have seen authentic reports of the execution of the first and last, but never of the second.

Further on he introduces a letter signed "Berthier" with these words, "The future king replied." In quoting him the editor has allowed the error to go unquestioned, though we would like to be informed as to when or where Berthier obtained a kingdom. *

But to resume at Fitzpatrick's words, "It is to be feared." Speaking of Lewins's dealings with M'Mahon, after the latter had fled to the Continent, Fitzpatrick says, "At this time *we think* Lewins suspected M'Mahon, and

---

[1] Also the way they suffered for their rectitude.—ED.

[2] No such interpretation was intended.—ED.

* Berthier, we regret to say, became only a prince.—ED.

Lewins was incorruptible. *What reason he had for doing so we cannot as yet trace.*" Will any one say that these remarks add anything that goes to prove M'Mahon guilty of treachery? After the Lewins incident five years elapsed before M'Mahon met Myles Byrne, a patriot as deserving as Lewins was of the title "incorruptible." During this period there was opportunity for M'Mahon to discover his treachery if he was guilty, and for Lewins's suspicions of him, if he had any, to be whispered abroad. And yet in 1803 Byrne had no suspicion of him, nor in 1804, when he speaks of M'Mahon as amongst his "best friends and comrades—we were united and happy." As Fitzpatrick says, "Not one word is dropped to the prejudice of M'Mahon." The editor also states, "We don't find M'Mahon's name in any secret service list." Surely this is testimony in his favour. But the fact that "Turner, his old ally, often reports his actions to the government," is mentioned in a spirit of doubt. Should we not give the accused the benefit of the doubt, especially when we remember that Fitzpatrick believed him honest down till the time when he was forced to flee from Ireland?

We have now to deal with the correspondence of Bourrienne, Berthier, and Bernadotte, which, after all, is the chief evidence against the good name of Arthur M'Mahon. The letters as set forth by Fitzpatrick in his "Secret Service under Pitt" are fully quoted by the editor. It is endeavoured to prove from them that Arthur M'Mahon was a paid spy in the service of the French and English governments. This chapter of Fitzpatrick's book had long given offence to one who was directly related to Arthur M'Mahon, and who devoted part of the leisure of his later life in visiting this country and vindicating the character of his venerable ancestor. This was Lieutenant-General M'Mahon of the United States army, grandson of the Rev. Arthur M'Mahon. General M'Mahon died some years ago, but some time before his death he sent notes of his researches to relatives in this country. A copy of these were in possession of the present writer before he saw the article on Arthur M'Mahon in the *U.J.A.*, and are now given below. These notes contain some arguments that require answering before we are willing to believe that the Rev. Arthur M'Mahon was a spy ready to sell himself to the highest bidder. They also contain some details that help to fill up the story of M'Mahon's life, and in doing so show us that the curtain did not fall so early as we are led to imagine, and give us no suggestion of "an ignominious death." Quite the contrary.

We would draw attention to the last paragraph in General M'Mahon's notes. This indicates that he had corresponded with Fitzpatrick, and had pointed out that the latter's reasons were not weighty enough to make Arthur M'Mahon the subject of scorn. Fitzpatrick evidently was convinced that some of his observations about M'Mahon were incorrect and unjust. He did

not live to issue a second edition of his book, and so his strictures still remain as he wrote them.

But if those who follow Fitzpatrick in this matter are satisfied that General M'Mahon has reported him correctly, they must in justice hasten to redeem the honour of the Rev. Arthur M'Mahon.

NOTES ON THE REV. ARTHUR M'MAHON.

By his Grandson, Lieut-General M'Mahon.

The Rev. Arthur M'Mahon was the son of Alexander M'Mahon, of Donanelley, of the parish of Inch, Downpatrick, County Down. Arthur M'Mahon was appointed to the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Church at Kilrea in 1789, and in 1794 was transferred to that of Holywood. Unfortunately, the Rev. Arthur M'Mahon joined the United Irishmen, and this political body, beginning with constitutional efforts for legitimate reform, gradually adopted revolutionary methods. The last meeting of the United Irishmen which Arthur M'Mahon attended was held at Randalstown, on or about the 18th of June, 1797. The proceedings of this meeting were reported to Government by a spy named Hughes, who was present at the meeting.* Timely information was given to the Rev. Arthur M'Mahon that his immediate arrest was contemplated, and he fled *via* Bangor (co. Down) and Scotland to England. He did not remain long in London, and, from a manuscript in the handwriting of his wife, it appears that he left Dover on the 8th July, 1797.

Wolfe Tone in his diary, under date first of February, 1798, mentions that Arthur M'Mahon was then residing in Paris. According to a spy, writing from Hamburg, M'Mahon was in the spring of 1798 appointed colonel and aide-de-camp to Napper Tandy; but it is certain that he did not accompany Tandy in his disastrous expedition. According to another spy, "O," M'Mahon, some time in September, 1798, went out in a small corvette of eight guns to reconnoitre the Irish coast and fire signals, "but the ship sprang a leak, was chased by English cruisers, and had to put back to Flushing."

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* Hughes did not become a spy until the October following.—Ed.

In November, 1803, Napoleon signed the decree for the formation of the Irish Legion. Arthur M'Mahon received a commission in this corps, probably in the spring of 1805, and obtained promotion to the rank of captain prior to the fall of Flushing in 1809. He marched with the Legion to that town in September, 1807, and Myles Byrne mentions interesting details of Arthur M'Mahon's successful efforts to save his landlady and her daughter during the disastrous flood of 1808, caused by the bursting of a dam.

When Flushing capitulated to the English on the 16th August, 1809, Captain Arthur M'Mahon was made prisoner of war, and remained in England until the fall of Napoleon in April, 1814, when the French prisoners were released, "no doubt," he adds, "for fear of reprisal on the part of the French government, had any violence been offered to them."

Captain Arthur M'Mahon returned to France in May, 1814. He was given five years' pay in arrears, and was ordered to join the 3me regiment Etranger, then stationed at Montreuil sur Mer. He was in the habit of corresponding with his sister, but no letter was received from him of later date than the 7th February, 1815. Napoleon landed on his escape from Elba, on the first of March of that year, and his (M'Mahon's) family believe that Arthur M'Mahon fell at Ligny or Waterloo.

Circumstances rather than taste seem to have forced M'Mahon to become a soldier. One of the spies writing to the British government in 1798 says that "M'Mahon has about £300 stg., property remitted to him by Charles Rankin of Belfast; this he means to employ in buying a farm." And in his last letter to his sister in 1815 he wrote, "On my return to this country (France), I did not mean to join the army, but, on applying for my arrears, was ordered to my corps which is in garrison here." It may also be mentioned in passing that he was not an admirer of the French revolution or of Napoleon. The spy, above alluded to, wrote in 1798 that M'Mahon was "tired of politics, especially those of France; and in his last letter to his sister M'Mahon wrote, "if you consider him (Napoleon) and the persons who conducted the French revolution to its end as Anti-Christ you will be very nearly right."

Some unfortunate remarks by Marshal Berthier, then war minister, in a letter written at the close of 1804, and given in Marshal Bourrienne's memoirs, have led some authors to form the impression that Arthur M'Mahon was a spy. Berthier's words are as follow:—"I have the honour to inform you, Marshal, that two Irishmen residing in Hamburg, MM. Durnin and M'Mahon, who had been liberally rewarded by the English government for coming to France to act as spies on the Irish refugees and views of the French government, have offered their services to assist the designs of France in the cause of the United Irishmen."

Many cogent reasons could be adduced to show that Arthur M'Mahon could not have been a spy in the pay of the English government. Instead of being flush of money he was hard up, and his wife had to sell his landed and house property at a great sacrifice for his support. Spies in the pay of the government represent him as actively engaged making war on England in a corvette of eight guns immediately on his arrival in France, and Quigley, said by the spies to have been the companion of his flight from London, who was sent back to England by M'Mahon on political business, was captured, and hanged at Maidstone.[1] M'Mahon's acts, according to the spies, were the acts of an enemy, and not those of a paid servant of the English government.

M'Mahon's attainder was never revoked, and it was this unrevoked attainder, as appears from his letters to his family, that prevented his return to his native land. Had he gone to France as a spy this bar would have been subsequently removed, as it was in other cases.[2]

As regards Berthier's assertion, it may be remarked, firstly, that there is no evidence to show that the M'Mahon at Hamburg was Arthur M'Mahon.[3] It appears from the confidential letters of Major Sirr to the Irish government that several M'Mahons (the clan is a large one) were actively engaged in the rebellion of 1798, after the Rev. Arthur M'Mahon's flight in 1797. The man at Hamburg in 1804 may have been one of those men for whom Ireland had grown too hot.

But even if the Hamburg M'Mahon was the Rev. Arthur M'Mahon, it is clear that Berthier merely gave expression to a passing suspicion which did not rest on tangible evidence. At the very time he wrote Hamburg was, and had been for some time, in the military possession of the French. If Berthier had any substantial fact to support the suspicion that M'Mahon was a spy paid by England to disclose "the views of the French government" he would have caused M'Mahon to have been promptly strung up to the nearest tree. The French were not squeamish in those days.

Secondly, If anything had been known to the Minister of War to the detriment of M'Mahon, especially if there had been grounds for believing him to be an English spy, the War Minister would not have given him a commission in the French army. The fact that he did so seems conclusive proof that Berthier did not believe that Arthur M'Mahon was a spy when

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[1] M'Mahon was with Quigley in England.

[2] Samuel Turner was attainted at the time he was a notorious informer, and even imprisoned to cover his trail.—ED.

[3] There are several references in Fitzpatrick to Arthur M'Mahon being in Hamburg. —ED.

he signed his commission. Either the individual Berthier wrote about was a different man, or Berthier's temporary suspicions had, in the meantime, been removed.

The author* of "Secret Service under Pitt" is now satisfied that some observations made in his work on Arthur M'Mahon, based on Berthier's letter, are unjust, and considerable excisions and modifications will be made in his second edition.

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* Fitzpatrick's papers will prove this. We consider him the most reliable and able of the '98 historians, one who never knew what trouble was to get at the truth. It would be most satisfactory to have further proof of M'Mahon's innocence. M'Mahon's defence savours very much of the *Life* of Reynolds the informer by his son.—ED.

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ULSTER JOURNAL

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ARCHÆOLOGY.

VOL. XV. NOVEMBER, 1909. No. 4.

The National Volunteers of Ireland, 1782.

COMPILED BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

(Continued from vol. xv., page 118.)

Belfast, 1779.

On the 12th instant, the right honourable, the earl of Antrim reviewed his volunteer company of Glenarm, accompanied by colonels Skeffington, Callender, and Sandford; The men went through all their different manœuvres and firings with the greatest exactness and attention,—so particularly well, as had the honour of engaging the approbation of his lordship, and the rest of the experienced officers.

At a committee of the Lisburn volunteers, held at Lisburn, 31 August, 1780,

Poyntz Stewart in the chair,

Resolved, That as we first took up arms in defence of our king and country, we are determined to the utmost of our power to support his majesty's government, and the constitutional rights of this kingdom.

Resolved, That while war, with all its dismal consequences, is carried on in other parts of the world, we look upon ourselves as peculiarly happy in enjoying the blessings of peace; and we look forward with satisfaction to that national prosperity which we hope will arise from the wise patriotic conduct of the present parliament.

Resolved, That while a mistaken zeal for the public good, may have induced some to excite jealousies among our fellow-subjects, we take this opportunity of testifying our entire confidence in the wisdom and virtue of our parliament, and our grateful approbation of the spirited exertions of the representatives of the people, for the security of our liberties, and the preservation of our excellent constitution.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be printed in the *Dublin Evening Post* and *Belfast News-Letter*.

POYNTZ STEWART, captain,
Lisburn volunteers.

DISSENTIENT.

Because, the meeting at which the above resolutions were passed was not authorised, either by the rules of the company, or by the exigency of the occasion; It was not the monthly committee, nor a particular one appointed for the purpose, but a partial meeting of the company, marched off parade, at which the captain presided.

Because, it is a standing rule, regularly adhered to, that no measure shall be proposed to a meeting of the company, before it has received the sanction of the monthly committee.

Because, the captain's intention of holding the said meeting, was not generally communicated to the members.

Because, we know of no attempts to excite groundless jealousies in the minds of the people and esteem it the duty of every man to watch over the safety and freedom of his country, and freely to warn his fellow-citizens against every attempt to sacrifice their commercial interests, or surrender their political rights.

Because, without a most disingenuous part, we cannot agree to resolutions, expressing a confidence in parliament which we do not feel, as we consider them in several recent instances to have forfeited that esteem which their former patriotic conduct seemed to entitle them to.

Actuated by a just resentment for the disrespect with which we have been treated on the present occasion, and by a conviction that men differing so widely in principle and opinion, can never co-operate in any important enterprise, we design no longer to disturb the tranquility of the corps, and do hereby publish our deliberate and final resolution to secede and separate from the Lisburn volunteers.

Joseph Fulton, lieut.
John Kenley, lieut.
William Whitla.
William Rea.
Hugh Boyd.
John Clark.
William Dillon.
Joseph Speer.
Daniel Mackay.
Ben. Sheperd.
William Spence.
Samuel Watson.
John Wightman.
James Winnington.
John Flack.
Richard Fulton.
William Hall.
William Johnson.
John Campbell.
Robert Younger.
Thomas J. Stewart.

At a meeting of the Lisburn fusileers on Friday, the 21st of March, 1781, lieut. Kenley in the chair,

The resolution of the constitution club, passed at their meeting at the Bear Inn, on Monday the 13th March, being read by the chairman.

Resolved unanimously, That we highly approve of, and adopt the said resolutions; and that we individually, by name, bind ourselves to support and adhere to the principles expressed in them.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the constitution club in general, and to their worthy chairman in particular, for their spirited conduct on the 13th of March, 1781.

Signed by order, WILLIAM REA, secretary.

FIRST ROYAL REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.

At a general meeting of the officers of said regiment held at Randalstown, 10th January, 1782,

Resolved, That the several companies which compose this regiment be as soon as convenient assembled at their several parades, and acquainted that it is with the colonel, major, and officers now assembled, that the regiment encamp on the moor, near Broughshane, in the month of July next.

Resolved, That there be a general meeting of the officers of this regiment on the first Monday after next assizes, at the market-house of Randalstown.

By order, PAT. ALLEN, secretary.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

From Ballymena, 1782.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers that the celebrated mrs. the royal Larne volunteers, of Larne, whose death was announced in this paper in March, 1781, is still living, and likely to do well. What was thought to be her death, having proved only to be a trance, in which she has remained from that time until lately; that by the assistance of friends, the forked radish (which was the beginning of her disorder) has been forced down her throat into her stomach, where she feels it a good deal easier.

Her bad state of health for the space of four years past, has been chiefly owing to her husband's bad treatment of her during that time; for he never permitted her to pay any visits to her friends and neighbours, nor even to speak her mind in her family. What may be his motive for such absurd conduct, she is utterly unacquainted with, as her lord and master never deigns to enter into private correspondence with her, for the most part only through his footman. However, she has now broke through this unnatural restraint, and contrary to his express commands, is gone upon a party of pleasure to Ballymoney, as she finds exercise to agree exceedingly well with her constitution, where it is hoped she will exert her prerogative, and speak her mind like the rest of her neighbours.

After this, it is expected that a total separation will take place between them, since all she can lose by breaking off the connexion, is the enormous sum of five pounds a year he allows her for pin-money, and a silk handkerchief, with his own arms painted on it, and some other trifling trinkets, which he presented her with, and which it is supposed she has too much spirit not to return.

LISBURN TRUE BLUES.

At a meeting of the Lisburn true blues, on Wednesday, the 7th August, 1782,

captain-lieutenant Edward Jones in the chair,

Resolved unanimously, That it is a duty incumbent on us at this time to address Henry Flood, in the following manner :—

Sir,

Not only from our being among the first corps in this kingdom who associated in defence of their rights and liberties, but also one of the first who thought it their duty, as Irishmen, to publish their political sentiments to their countrymen, and to the world, we think it our indispensable duty, at this particular period, to return you our most grateful thanks, for your resolute and patriotic though unsuccessful endeavours to establish, on a permanent foundation, the liberties of your country; but, we are happy in the thoughts, that if it be in the reach of an understanding and abilities never excelled and scarce equalled, you will in the end obtain what every friend to his country should wish—an Irish bill of rights.

EDWARD JONES.

LISBURN FUSILEERS.

At a meeting of the Lisburn fusileers, August 7th, 1782,

Captain Wm. Todd Jones in the chair,

The following address was moved for and unanimously voted to Henry Flood :—

Sir,

Amid the general satisfaction diffused by the presence of such an exalted character at our late review at Belfast permit us to express what we felt on that interesting occasion.

We reverenced the man who sacrificed the first office in his country to his integrity and independence in the senate; but we recollected with regret the unjust disposal of that office to a person whom as long as we shall condescend to remember who were our enemies in the British parliament, we must continue to behold with contempt and indignation.

We felt ourselves newly animated when we beheld the man who stepped forth and exposed the insufficiency, and the imperfections in the amendment of the law of Poynings; and in the pretended recovery of our ancient constitution by the repeal of a single oppressive British act; and to whom we are

indebted for the wise, patriotic, but unsuccessful motion in the house of commons on the 15th of July for obtaining a declaration and permanent evidence of the rights of Ireland by her own parliament and sovereign.

Continue, sir, to persevere in this glorious object, a just, accurate, and comprehensive bill of rights:—satisfied of the good will of Britain towards us, nothing but our own ignorance or supineness can prevent such a ratification of Hibernian liberties.

To you we look for it—for in you we behold the penetrating mind of a million waiting with patient conscious dignity for that eternal brightness, which secret envy—smarting wounds—and ignorant senates would impotently deny to a name beyond which, in Irish annals, no name shall reach, and no character shall be remembered.

BELFAST REVIEW, 1782.

The following is a correct list of the volunteer army, reviewed last week at Belfast, amounting to 4,000 effective men (1782):—

Encamped.

The camp commanded by the right honourable colonel O'Neill.

First line fronting Belfast.

Belfast artillery Belfast first volunteer company Donegore Larne Holywood Whitehouse Belfast union	Belfast battalion.
Belfast volunteer blues First Holywood Carrickfergus Tyrone and Afton Killileagh	Companies detached, battalion of
Lisburn first company Rosevale Ballynahinch Moira	Regt. union, part of

Second line fronting Lisburn.

Artillery— Braid Cullbackey Portglenone Antrim Connor Randalstown Ahoghill Broughshane	Colonel O'Neill regiment 1st royal Ulster

Ballylesson Ballynure Drumbridge Dunmurry Purdisburne Lisburn fusileers	Ulster regiment red batt. Ulster regiment
Lisburn true-blue grenadiers — battalion comp. grenadiers — light infantry do. Lambeg Dromore Maghragell Ulster light artillery	Ulster regiment blue batt. Col. Rowley

Cantoned.

Cantoned in town and forming the garrison commanded by colonel Stewart.

Comber company—Orrs Ditto —Gillespy Ditto —Andrews Newton 1st — 2nd — 3rd Bangor Donaghadee Dundonald Newton artillery Killead artillery Aghadee ditto Belfast horse Newry horse Newton horse O'Neill's horse	Colonel Stewart, Down regt. First independent co.

BALLYMONEY CONVENTION, 1782.

Town House, Ballymoney,
August 12, 1782.

At a meeting of delegates from the following volunteer companies :—

Coleraine battalion—
John Richardson, colonel;

Coleraine company	Capt. Lyle
Ballywitten	Capt. Cromie

Balrashane	Major Lyle
Macaskey	Colonel Richardson
Parish of Coleraine	Capt. Gault
Garvagh	Lieut.-colonel Canning
Dumboe	Capt. Haslett

Glorious memory battalion—

Thomas Morris Jones, colonel;

Grenadier company	Capt. Dick
Ballymena	Capt.-lieut. Hops
Clogh	Capt. Douglas
Resharkin	Capt.-lieut. Boyd
Moneyglass	Capt.-lieut. Brady
Ballygarvey	Capt. Campbell
Springmount	Capt. Allen
Kilroghts	
Loghgeel	
Portglenone rangers	Capt. Simpson
Armoy	Capt. Clark
Light infantry	Capt. Rogers
Royal Larne volunteers	Capt.-lieut. Shaw
Dervock volunteers	Capt. Moore
Ballymoney ditto	Capt. Leslie
Ballycastle ditto	Capt. Boyd

the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :—

Lieut.-col. Canning in the chair :

1st. That a review of the above mentioned corps, and such others as may think proper to attend, be held at Ballymoney, on Tuesday the 17th of September next.

2nd. That James Leslie be requested to act as reviewing general, and that lieut.-colonel Canning, lieut.-colonel Campbell, captain Allen, captain Boyd, and captain Blair do wait on mr. Leslie to request his acceptance of the appointment.

3rd. That major MacManus of the first royal regiment be requested to act as exercising officer; and that adjutant Moore and captain Moore do acquaint him thereof.

4th. That lieut. John Boyd, of Ballymoney, be appointed our secretary, and that such other corps as wish to attend said review, shall make a return to him of the number of rank and file in their respective companies before the 1st of September next.

5th. That these resolutions with the answers of mr. Leslie and mr.

MacManus, be published in the *Dublin Evening Post* and *Belfast News-Letter.*

Lieutenant-colonel Canning having left the chair and lieut. Bristow having taken it—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to lieutenant-colonel Canning, for his very proper conduct in the chair.

Signed by order,

J. Boyd, sec.

To the delegates of twenty-four volunteer companies assembled at Ballymoney, August 12, 1782:—

Gentlemen,

I have this instant received your appointment of me as reviewing general of your united corps for the 17th of September next, conveyed to me in the most obliging manner by lieut.-col. Canning, lieut.-col. Campbell, capt. Boyd, capt. Blair, and capt. Allen. As words are insufficient to express the obligations I am under to you, for this unmeritted mark of distinction, I shall not trouble you with more upon the occasion than to assure you that I am perfectly sensible of the honour you have conferred upon me and not less grateful for it than I ought to be.

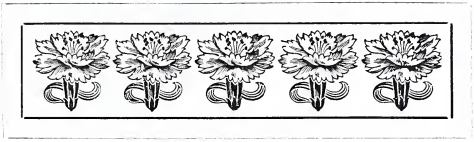
Your invitation shall be a command to me to attend you on the 17th of September next.

I have the honour to be,
gentlemen,
With the utmost respect,
Your much obliged and
Faithful humble servant,

James Leslie.

Leslie Hill, Aug. 13, 1782.

(*To be continued.*)



The Rev. Samuel Barber, a.m., and the Rathfrilan[1] Volunteers.

By Andrew Morrow, J.P.

(Continued from vol. xv., parts 2 and 3, page 133.)

In the last issue I had occasion to quote from the Diary of Theobald Wolfe Tone, who charged captain Rowan with telling "one or two swinging lies." The breed of the Rowans may have had its faults, but it usually spoke the truth, and called a spade a spade. I was naturally anxious to defend the name, and on searching the file of the *Belfast News-Letter* of August, 1792, I came on the following paragraph :—

"A sloop is under seasure here by the custom-house officers, on a charge of having landed at *Kirkeil*, on the coast of Mourne, a quantity of arms,—the informer two days afterwards was murdered and stuffed up the chimney in a poor woman's house."

The *Northern Star* of the 20th of October, 1792, gives the following account of the last volunteer review held at Rathfrilan. Besides affording information as to the names, uniforms, and strength of the corps engaged, it gives the opinion of the volunteers regarding the disturbances, as contained in their address to the earl of Annesley. I would be glad if any reader could afford me information regarding any of those corps, particularly designs of their gorgets, belt plates, buttons, &c. :—

RATHFRILAN REVIEW.

Order of the volunteer corps reviewed at Rathfrilan on Friday, 19th October, 1792. The right hon. earl Annesley, reviewing general; George Douglas, exercifing officer.

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[1] There is a tendency to add a final "d" to Rathfrilan, Drumgoolan, Loughbriclan, etc., which is quite wrong. The terminal of these names has nothing to do with the English word "land."—Ed.

Firft brigade.

Colonel lord Annesley, lieutenant colonel William Annesley.

			Uniform.
Grenadier company ...	Magennis	42	Scarlet
1st Battalion company ...	Hodges	48	
2d Ballyroney	Boyd	42	
3d Banbridge	Law ...	40	
4th	Fearis	40	
5th	Archibald	24	
6th	Keowen	22	
7th Paxton rangers ...	Paxton	70	—
8th Inchigo	Annesley	50	
Light infantry	Maitland	35	
Granfha	Dick	40	
Rathfrilan	Lindsay*	46	
Rathfrilan infantry ...	Lindfay*	20	
Total of firft brigade ...		519	

Second brigade.

Dromore battalion, colonel Vaughan.

			Uniform.
Dromore grenadiers ...	Campbell	18	Red
Donaghmore volunteers ...	Carfwell	50	Blue
Dromore ,, ...	McComb	40	Red
Dromore intrepids ...	Scott	44	Red
Dromore independents ...	McKey	34	Green
Villa independents ...	Hamilton	26	Blue
Dromore union	Heyland	26	Blue
Ballyroney 1st company ...	Lowry	50	Red
Glenville	A. Scott	36	Blue
Knockmagorm	McMinn	48	Blue
Warringsford 1st division ...	Cowan	50	Blue
,, 2d ,, ...	Brush	50	Blue
Anaghlone	Paxton**	52	Blue
Total of 2d brigade ...		524	

* Lindsays of Bangrove, ancestors of the misses Murphy, Rockmore, Newcastle, co. Down. A descendant of one of the Paxtons was mother of rev. professor Todd-Martin, d.lt. Another Paxton married Will MacChain, of the Rathfrilan corps, and was my wife's great-grandmother, and mother of the late dr. Chain, of Banbridge, who dropped the Mac.—A.M.

Exclufive of the Warringsford troop, the lordfhip liberty volunteers, captain Scott, and the Grena volunteers, captain Swan, the two later not in uniform, making in all 1169 men. Two ununiformed companies who were returned did not attend.

By the refolutions and addrefs which were agreed to at a meeting of delegates from the different corps reviewed here, and which paffed unanimoufly, it appears, notwithftanding reports to the contrary, that the volunteers in that part of Ulfter are as liberal and fpirited as any of their fellow soldiers. Their acknowledgement of error on both fides (which certainly was the fact), and determination of feeing the law enforced without partialty, does them much honor. To the unanimity of her armed citizens Ireland may now look with confidence for her political falvation.

At a meeting of delegates from 27 volunteer corps reviewed at Rathfrilan, on Friday, the 19th of October, 1792,

captain George Dowglass in the chair,

the following refolutions were unanimoufly agreed to:—That the annexed addrefs be prefented to our reviewing general, the right honourable earl Annesley. That the thanks of this meeting be returned to mrs. Kean for her generofity in accomodating the corps reviewed this day with her fields. That thefe our refolutions and addrefs, with lord Annefley's answer, be publifhed in both the Belfaft newfpapers.

GEORGE DOWGLASS.

[Captain Dowglass having left the chair, and colonel Vaughan having been requefted to take it.]

Refolved, that the warmeft thanks of this meeting be returned to our exercifing officer, captain Dowglass, for his judicious plan of review, for his very proper conduct as chairman, and for his fpirited and manly exertions as a volunteer.

GEORGE VAUGHAN.

Address

of the delegates from the volunteer corps reviewed at Rathfrilan on the 19th instant

To the right hon. earl Annesly.

My lord,

Your extraordinary exertions as a volunteer, in fuppreffing the disturbances which have lately fo much difgraced the neighbourhood, pointed you out to the unanimous choice of the volunteer body affembled here this day to be their reviewing general.

We are defirous of cafting a veil over events, in themfelves so difagreeable, and in their confiquences so difastrous. We are fenfible, that on both fides, there hath been fomewhat to blame. But while we lament, that the miftaken zeal and bigotry of individuals, fhould have injured and difgraced the caufe

they were intended to ſerve; we congratulate your lordſhip on the return of this country to that orderly and peacable demeanour, *in effecting which your lordſhip has been ſo illuſtrious an inſtrument.*

We return your lordſhip our beſt thanks for the honour conferred on us this day, and we take this opportunity of declaring to your lordſhip, and the World, that as volunteers, we entertain no evil intention either againſt the perſons, or the juſt rights of our Roman catholic fellow subjects; that it is our determination to know no party; but we will aſſiſt the civil magiſtrate in the lawful execution of his office, and in bringing to puniſhment offenders againſt the laws of our country, without regard to their religious, or their political creed.

lord Annesley's answer.

To the delegates from the several volunteer corps reviewed at Rathfrilan,
19 October, 1792.

Gentlemen,

Give me leave to acknowledge in the moſt public manner the high ſense I entertain of the honour you have unanimouſly conferred on me, in appointing me your reviewing general on this day.

Your martial appearance, and alacrity in your various evolutions, have not only my fulleſt approbation, but command my eſteem and admiration. I perfectly coincide with you, in lamenting "that the miſtaken zeal and bigotry of some individuals, ſhould have diſgraced the cauſe they were intended to ſerve," and have afforded to other miſguided people, a pretence for tumult and diſorder.

Your determination to ſupport the civil magiſtrate in the execution of his duty and to repreſs every violation of the law, without diſcrimination of parties, reflects the higheſt luſtre on your characters, and I hope, will eventually establish peace and tranquility in our country. I ſhall always be ready to co-operate with you, in every meaſure which may promote so ſalutary an object, and preſerve our happy conſtitution unimpaired and inviolate.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

your moſt obedient
and moſt obliged
humble servant,

ANNESLEY.

19th Oct., 1792.

This was the last volunteer review held in the district, and during the following year (1793) a proclamation was issued by the lord lieutenant "forbidding the assembling of armed bodies."

In the *Belfast News-Letter* of 3rd May, 1796, the following paragraph appears:—

"Married, a few days ago, mr. Edmunson Bankhead, of this town, to miſs Barber, daughter of rev. S. Barber, of Rathfrilan."

Edmunstone Bankhead was son of the rev. John Bankhead, minister of Broadisland (1763-1833), who was a friend of the Edmonstone family of Red hall, county Antrim.

"Archibald Edmonstone, by codicil to his will, dated 17th March, 1766, left 'to rev. John Bankhead, dissenting minister of the parish of Broadisland, all his religious books, excepting those which had mrs. Edmonstone's name in writing on them.' And mrs. Edmonstone herself, popularly called 'the lady,' by her will, dated 29th January, 1777, bequeathed 'to mr. Bankhead, as an expression of her regard for him,' a sum of money.

"John Bankhead called more than one of his children by the name of Edmonstone after his friends."

Edmonstone Bankhead, who married Mary Barber, was a merchant, and his descendants, the misses Bankhead, Faircourt, Balbriggan, to whom I am indebted for information, possess the rev. Samuel Barber's gorget and sword, also his portrait and staff. The sword, a beautiful specimen, is engraved on both sides of the blade

"For my country and king."

In the dictionary of national biography it is stated that Samuel Barber was never connected with the united Irishmen, but the following quotations at least go to prove that he was in touch with the movement:—

"On Saturday last the rev. mr. Barber, of Rathfrilan, was brought into town [Belfast] in a post chaise, escorted by a party of the 22nd light dragoons. This gentleman is confined in a private house, with a centinel over him."

Loughbriclan Volunteer Badge, with figure of Hibernia, the harp, and cap of liberty.

[*Belfast News-Letter*, 5th June, 1797.]

The following is the only information bearing on the above which I have been able to obtain:—

"Notwithstanding the general swearing of allegiance, many of the disaffected continued unabated in this warlike preparation, and hence arrests were continued of persons charged with offences against the state; the principal of these were rev. Samuel Barber, Rathfrilan; David Armstrong, Ballinahinch; John Birnie, Saintfield; rev. Sinclair Kilburne, Belfast; rev. William Stavely, Knockbracken; and Thomas Houston, surgeon, Belfast."

[Annals of Ulster.]

"The arrest of this worthy man had been contemplated in the year '97."
[Sequel to Teeling's "Irish Rebellion."]

The following letter from a family history in possession of miss F. M. M'Tear, Belfast, and published by R. M. Young in his Anecdotes of '98, from the date, 7th June, must refer to Barber's arrest in June, 1797, as his arrest in 1798 did not take place until the 18th of June:—

Limerick, 7th June.

Dear sir,—Your letter followed me here. Being altogether ignorant of the charge against mr. Barber, and equally so of the magistrate upon whose warrant he has been apprehended, I am at a loss to take any steps in his favour. The L'derry regt. is ordered to march immediately to Dundalk and Newry. As soon as I return, I shall be happy to make any enquiry in my power.

I am, dr. sir,
most truely yours,
CASTLEREAGH.

To
Achison Thompson,
Newry.

Evidently Barber was not detained on this occasion for any length of time.

The following extracts show which way Samuel Barber's sympathies lay in 1798:—

"The forces immediately under Monro were drawn from the northern districts of Down, the population of which was considered more than sufficient to contend with all the royal troops that could be brought to bear on any point against them.

"While in the southern districts, from their proximity to the Leinster province, measures were in progress for the organization of a central division to resist the advance of troops from the north, impede the concentration of the enemy's force by intersecting the communication between their several garrison towns, and to aid, as circumstances might require, the insurrectionary movements of the neighbouring counties.

"In the wide circle of the populous and intelligent province of Ulster there are few individuals of higher talent, and none, perhaps, of superior worth to the venerable and patriotic Samuel Barber.

"This gentleman was one of the first and boldest advocates for the emancipation of his country and the union of all her sons.

"He was a man mature in wisdom, of hale constitution, and though at this period somewhat advanced in years, he possessed a youthful spirit of enterprise, with a magnitude of mind suited to the boldest designs on the most extended scale of action. I had, in common with my countrymen, a profound respect for his personal and intellectual worth, and I felt honoured by his confidence and friendship. Circumstances, which it is not now necessary to advert to, placed us on the ground of the central division on the

night of the 12th of June [1798]. I hailed the event as the omen of success, and in the enthusiasm of a young and ardent mind, I saluted him, First in command! 'Not so,' he exclaimed. 'No,' with peculiar earnestness he added, 'the freedom of Ireland depends on the youthful energies of her sons. I am not fitted for the active duties of the field, but I will aid you with my council, and second you with my arm, and what a man of sixty years *can* do, I pledge myself to perform.'

"Up to this period no efficient force had been assembled, but as numbers progressively increased, the active arrangements of the moment enlivened the scene, and dispelled all apprehensions as to the future.

"Two plans of operation were suggested—the one to march direct on Ballynahinch, notwithstanding the communication of Monro, and thus render more certain the defeat of the British army within the town; the other, in anticipation of Monro's success, to wait the issue of the night, then press for the important post of Newry, and by extending the insurrectionary movement along the borders of Armagh on Louth—intersecting the direct line of communication between the seat of government and the Ulster province—ensure the general co-operation of the north. The opinions were advanced and maintained with considerable warmth on either side. It was, therefore, determined that the adoption should be referred to the decision of a military council.

"The council was formed, but the most valuable moments were wasted in discussion. Whilst some pressed for an immediate march on Nugent's position, to secure, beyond the possibility of hazard, a victory which circumstances might still render doubtful, others, from the recent despatches, conceiving that victory as already secure, represented the more important advantage to be obtained by the capture of a garrison town, commanding, from its local situation, the key of the province. The subject was warmly debated, but the latter opinion prevailed. The night was now far advanced, and the remainder was passed in hasty preparation for the morrow, but with to-morrow came the astounding intelligence of Monro's defeat! Fugitives from his army were the first to announce the disaster, and victory on the part of the royal troops was represented as so decisive that, in the general panic which succeeded, few were found bold enough to entertain the idea of opposing further resistance. The arms of Britain had triumphed, but never was there a moment more critical to British influence, nor a victory achieved by a more fortuitous event.

"The fatal morning of the 13th of June separated friends, never more to meet. Each shifted for his personal safety. Some subsequently fell into the enemy's hands; others were more fortunate in their route. My course was directed towards the mountains on the east."

(Sequel to Teeling's "Irish Rebellion.")

In the letters of Thomas MacIlwhain, weaver, to his friend, James MacNeight, editor of the *Belfast News-Letter*, published by William MacComb, Belfast, 1838, he says:—

"That while ither fules hae been rampagin' on the tae side and rampagin' on the tither, ye hae cannily slippit on at yer aul joggin' aye '*moaderat.*' I never kent yer equal, except a deacent kin' o' a body that whiles cam' to Rafrilan' fair, a wee after the time o' the ruction ['98]. He was a skeely an' a droll creature, an' when ony body used to speir what sort o' a man he was, 'I was a mason,' quo he, 'through a' steps and degrees, frae entered apprentice to the knights o' Malta; but I was aye '*moaderat.*' I became a united-man frae fimple secrecy, up till a county deligate; but I was aye '*moaderat.*' I saw the folly an' the danger o' that, an' I became staunch loyal, an amaist a kin' o' an orangeman; but I keepit aye '*moaderat*'; an' if ye want to ken what I'm noo, I'm *jist moaderat Johnny Bell.*"

For a number of years after the meeting referred to by Teeling a great many "Rafrilan" men, if I am correctly informed, were *jist moderat Johnny Bells.*

Teeling goes on to describe how he reached Slieve Donard, which seems to point to the fact that his meeting with Barber and the subsequent council of war took place at Rathfrilan. If so, one can understand the reason why "not one man" of Barber's congregation joined in the insurrection.

Barber's Arrest, as Described by Teeling.

"It was grey dawn of morning when I set out, and the same silence prevailed as on my entrance. The first object of importance that arrested my attention was a cavalry detachment, proceeding at a rapid pace. In a few minutes I could distinctly discern in the ranks *a venerable form, with which I was too familiarly acquainted to mistake it.* It was that of the reverend friend with whom I had parted but a few days before.

"The sensation I experienced had nearly overpowered my feelings, until urged by the instinct of self-preservation to provide for my personal safety.

"The morning was clear and unclouded, but the heavy dews of the night were rising in a dense mist from the rich meadows in the valley, which presented the appearance of a vast lake. I had no time for deliberation; I bounded at once into the long, floating grass, and there, though the cavalry passed on the very verge of my position, I lay secure from observation.

"I now concluded that the days of my friend were numbered, and that a long life of virtue was soon to be terminated by a death of suffering.

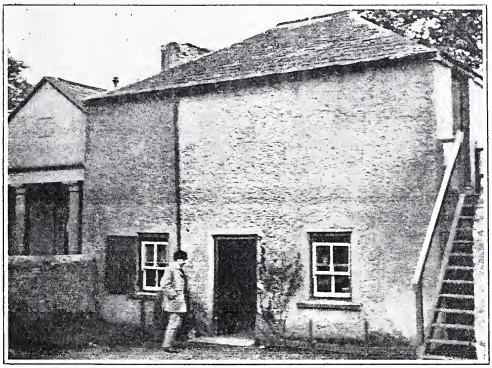
"He was, as I have before observed, in his sixtieth year, and nearly forty had been spent in the ministry of good works. He was the early patron of literature, the associate of Grattan, of Moira, of Flood, and the other illustrious patriots of their day.

"He lived distinguished by the simplicity of his manners, the purity of his morals and the illumination of his mind. Early marked by the watchful eye of power, his years, his virtues, and the respect even of his enemies, interposed as a shield to protect him. The arrest of this worthy man had been contemplated in the year '97 [he was arrested in '97, as I have shown], and it was a matter of surprise to many that the measure had not been earlier acted on, especially as he resided in the vicinity of lord Annesley, one of the most active supporters of the unconstitutional measures of an intemperate administration. That noble peer, unlike the accomplished and insidious Castlereagh, possessed little of the internal or external polish of the courts. 'Your, father, madam, is a rebel,' said he, addressing the daughter of Barber, and, alike unconscious of the respect due to female delicacy and filial worth, he tauntingly added, 'I will commit him to the dungeon.' 'If attachment to his country,' replied the heroic girl, 'constitute a rebel, my father is one, and the dungeon, my lord, is now the seat of honour.'"

The following lines are well known in the Rathfrilan district:—

MARY BARBER'S REJOINDER.

"Your sire is a rebel," said Annesley's lord,
With wrath in his voice and contempt in his eye,
"And straight to the dungeon, I give you my word,
I'll pack the old rebel in durance to lie."
It was thus to the daughter of Barber the brave
The ill-mannered yeoman so tauntingly told
The news which he knew to her filial heart gave
The pain which a gentleman fain should withhold.
But the daughter of Barber was brave as her sire,
And the lessons he taught her she gladly received;
That our land should be ruled as her people desire
Was a creed which the spirited lady believed.
To the earl she replied, "If his country to love
Make my father a rebel, he is one, I'll allow,
And the dungeon, my lord, since his worth it can prove,
Is the coveted place for an Irishman now."



Doagh Book-Club County Antrim.

(From the "Larne Literary and Agricultural Journal," 1838.)

AMONGST the many institutions which have arisen in this country, and which have tended so materially to assist the rural population of the north of Ireland, none stands so conspicuously pre-eminent as reading societies. Although seldom, if ever, patronized by the titled or the wealthy, and composed in general of the middle ranks, yet the stream of human knowledge, flowing thence, threads its way silently, ceaselessly and with certainty. Many societies of the above kind have been established in this country within the last half century, and we hail their introduction as the commencement of a better and happier era in the history of our country.

The most conspicuous, and the earliest society of the kind, in this part of the country, is that of Doagh. In 1770, the Doagh book-club was established under the auspices of William Galt,[1] then schoolmaster of the

[1] William Galt is buried in the old churchyard at Kilbride, near Doagh. The following is the inscription on his grave slab:—Erected, 1842, to the memory of William Galt, of Doagh, who died 7th January, 1812, aged 61 years. He was the first to establish a Sunday school in Ireland (which he did at Doagh, in 1770), and had to bear with much opposition and reproach from the prejudiced. But a better age has arrived, and all men now unite to approve his philanthropy and bless his memory.—ED.

village; the original idea emanated from him, and had the desired effect of attracting and associating around him men distinguished alike for probity and honour, actuated with the same zeal, emulous to promote, and anxious to assist in carrying forward so laudable an undertaking.

The society, at its commencement, consisted of thirty members, whose sole object appears to have been the mutual attainment of knowledge—to become conversant with works of high literary reputation—to amass a fund of intellectual riches, and employ their minds (in the hours of relaxation from their daily avocations) by perusing history; by making themselves acquainted with the laws and customs of all nations, both ancient and modern; and by uniting their various contributions, to receive a more extended acquaintance with general literature. Such consideration fired their zeal, and prompted them to acquire what was beyond their reach individually to obtain.

The society succeeded the same year in establishing a Sunday school, which, under their influence and care, continued to increase till the scholars receiving tuition therein amounted to two hundred; the society furnishing books, and the members teaching gratuitously.[1]

In 1780, the tenth year after their commencement, they made application to Agnew of Kilwaughter for a site whereon to build a proper, commodious school-house, which, much to that gentleman's credit, he willingly granted. Accordingly, they found means to erect a suitable edifice, containing, besides school accommodation, a large room wherein to hold their meetings, and which contained their library. The example thus set by the society to their countrymen had the best moral effect imaginable; and a predilection for knowledge began to be manifested throughout the surrounding neighbourhood.

Reading societies were formed in all the adjoining parishes,[2] and some have remained undissolved up to the present time. In 1798 the Doagh book-club consisted of thirty members, while the library contained a large number of volumes, to which they had lately added a pair of globes eighteen inches in diameter. In the June of that memorable year the library was ransacked and destroyed by a party of yeomen, who proceeded in the most outrageous manner to demolish everything valuable belonging to the society. The books were trampled under foot or torn asunder, the wainscotting dashed from the walls, and the globes broken to atoms. One circumstance will be sufficient to show the undignified spirit by which the military were actuated on this occasion. A soldier, unable to destroy in an instant a volume of "Gibbon's decline and fall of

[1] The subjects taught in this Sunday school were reading, writing and arithmetic. It was the first school of the sort established in Ireland. See Smith's *Doagh*, Belfast, 1890. —Ed.

[2] See *U.J.A.*, vol. viii. p. 119.—Ed.

the Roman empire," proceeded to kick it down the stairs leading from the club room to the street, when one of his comrades endeavoured to dissuade him and calm the fury of his rage, offering at the same time to purchase the volume at its full value; but no—this Goth would listen to no such terms, but continued to complete the business of destruction. The only work saved on this occasion from the general wreck was "Robertson's history of Charles the fifth," which the adjutant who was with the party, purchased, when about a quarter of a mile out of the village, from a drummer.

We make no comment on the above disgraceful proceedings. Every reader can feel with us that such an act was as diabolical as unwarranted.[1] The spirit, however, of the society was neither broken nor dismayed by the destruction of their property, and the same year they entered into liberal subscriptions for the purpose of repairing their house, especially their club room, and re-furnishing the library with books. Nor was it long before they were again on a flourishing footing. Books, globes and most other articles were replaced; and, within a few years, the wreck of that disastrous time was no longer visible, save in the marks of the musket-ends left on the shutter of the library. The number of members at present [1838] in the society averages 30. The number of volumes, treating on almost every branch of science and literature, is about 1,000, with a pair of globes and a complete atlas. The members meet quarterly to transact business and hear the report of the librarian, who is empowered to give out, on the Tuesday of each week, any books that may be required by the members, and it is gratifying to find that the society still holds the most distinguished place amongst all associations of the kind within a circuit of many miles.[2]

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[1] Samuel M'Skimin, the editor of the *History of Carrickfergus*, was a yeoman, and took an active part in the destruction of the Doagh book-club and their collection of 1,500 volumes. This I have often heard, and the rev. W. S. Smith records it in his *Doagh*, p. 8.—ED.

[2] Doagh has now no flourishing book-club. The old room is put to other uses, and literature is at a discount. What the yeos failed to do so called "national education" and other causes have accomplished.—ED.

The Editor offers no apology for reprinting this account of an old county Antrim book club as it is from a magazine practically unknown.

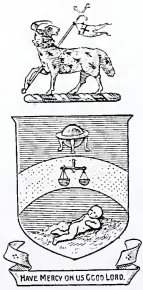
The Sitlington Family,

of Dunagorr, County Antrim.

By the late Edmund Getty,[1] with Annotations by J. W. Kernohan, M.A.

The following account of this family I have abstracted from an old family scrap-book, now in the possession of Bernard Meenan, of Ballycraigy, Antrim, which came to him from a sale at Seaview. This family was a typical one of the eighteenth century in the county, combining farming, trading, and bleaching. Many of this class aspired to become "landlords" and petty squires, and so largely lost their usefulness and distinctive value, and in time passed away.—Ed.

GRANT OF ARMS.



Granted 2 Dec., 1748, to William Sittlington of Wigton, Co. Cumberland, being desirous to commemorate his birth in the forest of Westward, and to denote his travels, having been round the greater part of the globe—to be borne by him & the descendants of his father John Sittlington.

Woods & King,
College of Arms,
Feby., 1842.

The John Sittlington mentioned above was possibly the father of William Sittlington, whose name occurs in the old papers preserved by my grandmother in her Bible, and now bound up with these notes [in the scrap-book].[2]

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[1] Edmund Getty (1799–1857), the writer of this sketch of the Sitlington family, was sprung from a family of merchants who carried on business in North street, near to where the Belfast Bank now stands. His family being also devoted to intellectual pursuits, young Getty was given the best education possible. He was a pupil of the famous Dr. Bruce in the old Belfast Academy, and afterwards attended the Academical Institution. Having finished his studies, Getty entered the business of his father, and in 1837 was appointed secretary to the Belfast Ballast Board, and subsequently of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners. During his period of office he was connected with many of the improvements undertaken by this board—the cutting of the Victoria channel, the reclamation of the slob-lands on the co. Down shore, and the construction of a public park on the site of the present shipbuilding works of Harland & Wolff. He was also associated with the inception of most of the Belfast literary

Our Irish branch of the family is extinct in the male line; in the female it has many representatives. I do not know who descend from Mrs. Park.[3] From the Stevensons the families are numerous.—William Stevenson's children; Geo. T. Mitchell's; the Forbes'; Henry Mitchell's, of Glasslough, Co. Monaghan; David MacCance's; Jno. Johnston's, of Liverpool; Wm. Arthurs', of Belfast. From Mrs. Getty—myself and sister, Robert, Mary, John, Nicolas, dead; from my aunt Luke—James now living [1848], Wm. Cunningham, formerly of Finaghy, Ballymena, her son William, & daughters Cathrine & Jane; from my aunt White 10 sons & one daughter—several of her sons have now large families in America (1848). I have omitted Samuel Luke's two children—a boy and girl.

The family came to Ireland originally from Cumberland, perhaps on account of religion, but in what year I have not learned. By computing the period of birth & marriages the William Sittlington mentioned in my grandmother's old Bible must have been in Ireland as early as 1691. I suspect he was brother to the John Sittlington mentioned in the Herald's record—They were actively & extensively engaged in the linen trade as is shown by the

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and scientific societies of the early part of the nineteenth century—the Natural History and Philosophical Society, the Belfast Museum, the Literary Society, and the Botanic Gardens He was one of the founders of the "Ulster Journal of Archæology," his contributions to which show him to have been endowed with considerable powers of investigation and antiquarian research. His investigations in connection with the round towers of Ulster may be cited as an example. At the time of his death, which resulted from heart disease, he was engaged on a work relating to the history and antiquities of the baronies around Belfast. What became of the materials for this important work we have not been able to discover. Many valuable books from his library, with some of his maps and drawings, are preserved in the Belfast Harbour Office. In personal appearance Edmund Getty was tall and commanding, and combined a high and honourable character with an amiable disposition.

In the course of the narrative, E.G. states his relationship with the Sitlingtons, his grandmother, Ann Sitlington, being one of the second family, and born in 1726. She died at Seaview, Shore road, Belfast, in 1822. The monumental inscription errs in the age:—"Ann Getty, of Belfast, daughter of John Sitlington, of Ballyclaverty, and sister of the above named [John], died 24 April, 1822, aged 84 years. Her husband, Robert Getty, with several of their children, were interred at the old church, High street." The names of several are noted in the St. Anne's burial register. Robert Getty predeceased his wife by 48 years. I have not been able to trace him further back than 1755, nor link him with another family of Gettys, one of whom, Patrick, was a wealthy merchant of Dublin and Belfast, and almost certainly was of the Larne stock of the same name. He was prominently associated with the Arian controversy in 1724–5. His nephew, James, was one of the founders of the Belfast Charitable Institution. The occurrence of the name Patrick twice in Robert Getty's family would indicate relationship with this Patrick Getty. The other family of Getty, represented by John Getty, of Beechpark, and Samuel Gibson Getty, M.P., was of later introduction into Belfast, but was pretty certainly of the same stock of Gettys, who were settled at Larne as early as 1630.

[2] E.G. saw his error in this surmise, which he corrects in a note.

[3] She had no family.—E.G.

old letters & papers I have preserved in my collection. They had woollen cloth mills [wank] in the parish of Donegore & kept large sheep walks—they also had large stock farms. The extracts & memorandums I have preserved shew considerable activity in travelling to England & Scotland selling linen. In my grandmother's memory they purchased buttermilk for a considerable distance around to sour the cloth, and the linen was beetled by hand.

The following is taken from the original paper[4] preserved by my grandmother,—this William Sitlington is the first person named, but his birth is not given; his son was married in 1716, so that allowing him to be 25 years of age at such time, his father, William, must have been a married man, and married to an Irish wife in 1691. He, I suspect, was the original settler.[5]

I.

William Sittlington died 9 July 1736	married	Mary Baron died 1732

II.

John, son of the above died 20 August 1753	married 17 January 1716	Katrin Scott[6] died 1755

III.

Their children were as follows.—

1. Mary (called after grandmother ?), born 28 July, 1718. She married William Stevenson, and left a family, of whom I may mention—A. William, who married Helena McKedy of Ballymena. He died in Belfast His descendants are numerous, as already given in detail. B. John, who died unmarried C. Joseph, who died at Springfield, near Belfast.[7]

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[4] E.G. means that the paper preserved in his grandmother's Bible is the source of his authority for the details given. This Bible is carefully preserved by Miss Duffin, Strandtown Lodge, who is also the possessor of the old lady's portrait, mentioned later.

[5] There were several branches of the family in the neighbourhood of Donegore. In 1720 Thomas Sitlington was in Ballybracken, and James S., of Ballynure, is mentioned in the will of Thomas of Straid (1714). Thomas of Donegore (w.p. 1723) was nephew of the latter and brother of William, the first mentioned by Edmund Getty in his sketch. In the earliest wills occur the names Wilson, Wark or Warwick, Meagh, Rainey, Taggart, and MacNab.

[6] In Donegore churchyard there is a monument erected to "Ye revd. mr. Hugh Scot" and his grandfather, Hugh Scot, of Dunadry. The latter died in 1740, aged 92 years. Hugh was minister at Killead.

[7] A Joseph Stevenson, of Springfield, Belfast, is said to have introduced the first steam engine to Belfast. Their residence in the late century was at the corner of Donegall street and York street, where the Hotel Metropole now is. The MacCances are descended from David MacCance (1684-1747), of Mulligan's town, Dunmurry. Colonel John MacCance's grandmother was a daughter of the well-known Belfast doctor, S. M. Stephenson. There are Stephenson's tombs in Kilbride, Co. Antrim.

This family was at one time among the richest parties engaged in the linen trade, which they seem to have inherited from the Sitlingtons, and the cotton trade in which they early embarked after its introduction.

2. Elizabeth married William Park. She was born 7th February, 1720. I know there are several families of this name near Ballynure, but have not information to trace her descendants,[8] if any.

3. John, born 10th May, 1723, a great favourite with his father. He settled at Whitepark, near Ballyclare, which after his death was sold by my father & the Stevensons to James Ferguson.[9] From him it passed, I think, owing to pecuniary difficulties, to John S. Ferguson, of Belfast, and from him it passed to — Smith, the present proprietor [1848]. He died unmarried in a house in Ballymacarrett, lately occupied by Dr. Scott, having an orchard at one side. I recollect him when a child being taken to see him. His death was in the year [1803]. He was buried in the new burying ground, Clifton street. My grandmother spoke of him as a very handsome man, a bold man in the country, and holding his own physically with the best. He was improvident, and by neglect and over confidence dissipated a good property. At his death he left nothing but a considerable amount of Kerry bonds, which he considered rather valuable. His heirs, however, were not more successful than he had himself been in realizing those valuable securities. As far as I can judge Carey bonds were a sort of Bank notes, created for the occasion when hard cash was not forthcoming, and men seemed to carry about in those days a book of blank bonds, as they do now blank cheques. As far as I can understand Uncle John always stood out for a long price, and preferred a Carey bond for ten pounds never to be paid to nine pounds in the good and lawful money of the land. I believe, with this turn for business, he got a preference as a seller in every market where he appeared. He was in love all his life, but could never find, not heart, but courage to propose, & the lady it seems was ready to accept if the offer had been made. She saved her money and became rich, so that disappointed love operated very differently in the several cases. He charged all his mishaps to this cause.

4. William was born 12 Dec., 1724. He died a bachelor in 1754. This seems to have been a sensible man of business, & by several memorandums of his I suspect he had good ideas on the subject. He was one of the firm of Sitlington & Getty. The latter, I suppose, was his brother-in-law, my

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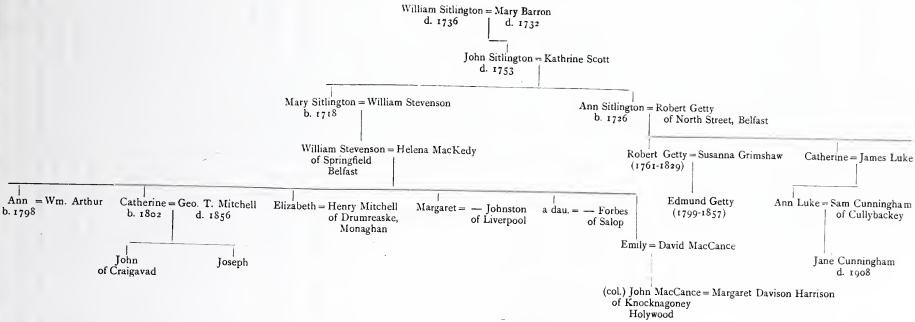
[8] A note inserted later says "none."

[9] In the first presbyterian (unitarian) church, Belfast, there is a mural tablet "To the memory of Alithea Maria, widow of James Ferguson, esq., formerly of Whitepark, near Ballyclare." John Stephenson Ferguson, the son of a Belfast physician, was engaged extensively in the linen business, owning a bleachgreen at Ballysillan. His residence was in Donegall place, where Robinson & Cleaver's establishment now is, and his death occurred there in 1833. His son, John Francis Ferguson, d.l., lived in Donegall place till 1879.

The annexed chart makes the Sitlington descent in the female line clearer:—



grandfather. As far as I can judge, his death was a great loss to all the connexion.

I do not know whether the following songs are his own composition, or one copied out for use. They occur in an old pocket book, and the nearest date is 1753, a year previous to his death. I have cut the page out as it is; it is curious to have the handwriting and orthography of the period.

SONG.

No more shall buds on branches spring,
Nor violets paint the grove,
Nor warbling birds delight to sing,
If I forsake my love.
The sun shall cease to spread his light,
And stars their orbits leave,
And fair creation sink in night,
When I my dear deceive.

SONG—YE GODS, ETC.

Ye gods, you give to me a wife
Out of your wonted favour,
To be the comfort of my life,
And I was glad to have her;
But if your providence divine
For greater bliss design her,
To obey your will at any time
I'm ready to resign her.

Belfast, 17th Febry., 1753.

Whether the latter be sentimental or serious, or intended as a sly satire on marriage, it is difficult to determine.

I have preserved several market bills of this man, which are useful as showing the prices paid at the period.

5. Ann, born 8th January, 1726. She married Robert Getty,[10] of North street, Belfast, and died at my father's house, Seaview, near Belfast, and was buried at the new burying ground, in the ground of the Luke family.[11] This

[10] Robert Getty is described in his will (proved 1774) as a woollen draper, though his son, Robert, Edmund Getty's father, was a general provision merchant and importer of teas, &c. John Sitlington was one of the executors.

[11] The obelisk of the Luke family is a conspicuous object in the upper part of the Clifton street cemetery. It records a long list of Lukes. "James Luke, of Donegall place, son of James Luke, of Islandreagh, and Sarah Thomson, of Greenmount, his wife, died March, 1802." John and James Luke subscribed £200 towards the building of the Linen hall in 1782, and Robert Getty was a subscriber of £100. An advertisement in the *News-Letter* of

was a necessary arrangement, as my father could not bear the idea of the burying place at Carnmoney being opened after my mother was laid there. He never parted with the key of the gate from that hour till he put it into my custody a day or two before his death.[12]

My grandmother, Ann Sittlington, had a large family—my father, Robert Getty;[13] Elizabeth, married to dr. White; Katrine, the widow of James Luke; and Ann, who died unmarried at my house, survived her. She had two sons named Patrick, one John, who died a short time before my grandfather, & was described by her as a very accomplished man.

6. Clotworthy, born 20th November, 1728, died in 1732.

7. Thomas, born 13th Sept., 1730. He died in America a bachelor.

8. Samuel, born 17th July, 1732. He also died in America a bachelor.

9. Katrine, born 11th May, 1734, died 2 Feby., 1750, unmarried.

10. Sarah, born 29th October, 1736, died an infant.

The surname is evidently taken from a territory, and it is so far respectable, and it is also I should think of Saxon derivation.

In 1690 one of the family then at Derry took part in the defence of the city. Singularly enough, the first of the Grimshaws ever known to be in Ireland fell at the Boyne in the service of king James.

It was a tradition of my grandmother's that one of her great uncles, brother I presume to the first-named William, followed a fox across the narrow bridge into Dunluce castle, not being able to pull up his horse. A belief of such an occurrence exists still in that part of Antrim. I have a pair of stirrups which are quite in character for such a legend found in an old press of granduncle John. And the curious snuff box in my collection was

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1790 indicates that James Luke was a linen merchant in the White Linen hall. Benn states that James Luke was in business with his brother in Bridge street as a woollen cloth merchant. He was also a director of the commercial bank. His wife was Catherine Getty, daughter of Robert, of North street. His son James died in Dublin in 1862, the rest of the family being all dead except Ann, mother of the late Jane Cunningham, Cullybackey.

[12] Nature and neglect seem to have given greater effect to Robert Getty's wishes than could have been dreamt of. The ivy is on the fair way of destroying the tombstones altogether. The epitaph reads, "Most Excellent Woman, Gentle, Kind and Affectionate Companion! And Oh Ye My Dear Dear Children Farewell!" [The condition of the old portion of Carnmoney churchyard is deplorable. There should be shame somewhere.—Ed.]

[13] Robert Getty (1761–1829) was one of the most prominent citizens of Belfast in his day. In the public prints his name occurs very frequently as an ardent supporter of the patriotic movements of the closing decades of the 18th century. A reform in parliament, he said, was "the utmost bound of his wishes." His portrait will be found in the historic picture, "The review of the volunteers," now in the harbour office. In the newspaper obituary his biographer dwells upon his high position in the mercantile life of Belfast, his character as a patriot and member of society, and as a "man honoured, beloved and respected." Robert Getty married Susanna, the eldest daughter of Nicholas Grimshaw, of Whitehouse. The guns used at the battle of Antrim were buried in his yard, which got him into trouble.—Ed.

most likely brought over by some Williamite soldier, for it is evidently of Dutch make. My grandmother was at a school in Belfast kept by a mrs. McKeown, and she was taken to see a frog as a curiosity. She had a distinct recollection of the suffering caused by the "black frost," as it was called. I have an inkstand made out of old Sittlington's silver spoon tray, and the stoppers of the bottles are made of two of granduncle John's silver buttons, which are worth looking at. I had the coat of arms engraved thereon; if I have unintentionally robbed the gentleman born in the forest of Westward, I must beg the apology of the heirs of his father John, first discovering who they are.

The portrait of my grandmother in my parlour was painted by Herbert, and has the merit, though inferior as a work of art, of being a most perfect likeness of that amiable old lady. The 8vo. Bible I received from her was that which her mother carried to Meeting on Sundays during her life. The Sittlingtons I think were generally buried at Kilbride graveyard.[14] I recollect in Ballieston meeting-house a pew[15] rather conspicuously placed, and if I recollect painted blue, with a sort of wooden top not unlike a four-post bed, was pointed out as the one formerly occupied by them. Old mr. Montgomery, the clergyman, always spoke with great respect of the family, and it was for old times' sake that we were sent down there sometimes in summer.

The following is a copy of an original page :—

John Sittlinton and Katrn Scott was
marid by the wis providns of God
Janry 14 1716
I acknoladg a Remarkabel Delivranc by the
good hand of almighty God from a sor fit
of the Colik and Gravel on the 1 day of martch 1727
My mother dyed martch 17th 1732
My father died July 9th 1736
Kathren Sitlington died 2d february 1750 at 4 a clock
in the morning
My father died Augt th 20th 1753 within
half an hour after nine a clock in the morning

[14] 1857, Sept., I found the burial place, etc., at Donegore churchyard.—E.G.

[15] This pew must have belonged to John Sitlington, junior. When the family lived at Ballyclaverty, first Donegore was their place of worship. John S., senior, attended the synod of Ulster in 1747 as ruling elder representing Donegore, the minister then being Alex. Brown. Among the Sitlington papers is a receipt for stipend in the handwriting of Wright, assistant and successor to Alexander Brown, and so late as 1783 John S. possessed two seats in Donegore (see the letter quoted). The Sitlingtons belonged to that body of dissenters which contributed so largely to the mercantile and political life of Belfast and county Antrim in the eighteenth century. "Old mr. Montgomery" was evidently the well-known unitarian minister of Dunmurry. A letter of invitation from mr. and mrs. Montgomery, of Ballyeaston, is preserved.

In a pocket book in my possession, where are many memorandums of travelling, &c., occurs the following—

Dec. the 12th 1757 a remarkable deliverance by the wise providence of God from being lost on the bare [bar] of Erving at one o'clock in the day, and got safe ashore about six at night that same thursday; blue from twelve in the morning to the time we got ashore.

Mary Sitlinton by the Greis of God was born July 28, 1718. Ellisibeth Sittlinton by the grace of God was born February 7th, 172⁰/¹.

John Sitlinton by the good providens of God was born May 10th, 1723.

William Sitlinton by the Good providence of God was born Dembr. 12th, 1724.

An Sitlinton by the good providenc of God was born January 8th, 1726.

Clauthurty Sitlinton by the good providenc of God was born November 20th, 1728.

Thomas Sitlinton by the good providenc of God was born Sepr. 13th, 1730.

Samuel Sitlinton by the good providenc of God was born July 17th, 1732.

Clathurthy Sitlinton dayd Agust 22nd, 1732.

Katrin Sitlinton by the good providenc of God was born May 11th, 1734, at 8 a clock in the morning.

Sarah Sitlinton by the good providenc was born Oct. 29th, 1736, and died Nober. 13th, 1736.

There is a pious feeling pervading the above which seems to be heartfelt. My grandmother was one of the most remarkable examples I have ever met of this strong feeling of love of the Creator and submission to the Divine will. She always read a considerable portion of some work on religious subjects daily, but had no bigotry. Hervey's *Meditations* was one of her favourite books, and she was very particular in performing her devotions and in making young persons say their prayers, but they were of the simplest kind. My sister has still the scissors my grandmother used at school; she wore them at her side to the last hour of her life. She has also her sampler and the piece of lace she was working at when she left school.

Appended are some extracts from the Sitlington papers :—[16]

The following is a copy of a lease between William Brown & John Sitlington :—

It is agreed upon by and between William Brown of Ballyclaworthy in the parish of Dunagorr and county of Antrim yeoman of the one part & John

[16] In the collection of papers preserved by Edmund Getty in his scrap-book there is a great assortment of letters, memos., accounts, receipts, leases, assignments, wills, public notices, &c., which excellently illustrate the life of a mercantile family in the eighteenth century. Side by side with bald statements of money due or money paid occurs an invitation

Sitlington of the parish and county aforesaid linnen drapier of the other part as follows, viz., The said William Brown does by these presents demise grant and to farme lett unto the said John Sitlington ten acres and a halfe being part of Ballycleeworthy aforesaid demised by mrs. Letitia Norman to the said William Brown to have and to hold the sd ten acres and a half of land and all appurtenances thereunto belonging unto him the said John Sitlington his executors, adminrs. and assignes from the first day of November next for and during the full time and terme of four years from thence fully to be compleated and ended. The said John Sitlington paying therefore the yearly rent of two pounds two shills. ster. by equall portions halfe yearly which said rent will discharge the yearly interest of thirty pounds at seven pounds p. cent. interest which the said William Brown has borrowed from said John Sitlington and for the securing the repayment of which the said William Brown has perfected a mortgage to the said John Sitlington on the

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to spend a day at some pleasant country place, or an intention to have "an agreeable jaunt to Ballycorr." The papers are in the main connected with John Sitlington, the last representative, but many others are included from the time of the first known member of the family, William of Ballyclaverty; and incidentally many relate to kinsmen,—Gettys of Belfast, Raineys of Grange, Loves of Ballycorr, and Lorimers. The other names are too numerous to mention. Of the Lorimers one was a merchant in Bristol, another was a lieutenant in the East India co.'s service.

Some time after the death of John Sitlington, senior, in 1753, the members of the Ballyclaverty household seem to have been scattered. John, junior, was already in Ballycorr, probably from 1741; but he still held possession of Ballyclaverty in 1786. It is noteworthy that he was one of the Donegall estate chief tenants during the period of the land war, and was in the unpleasant position of having under tenants, though from his pathetic appeal to the agent, it was clearly a case of being unable to have any effect on them except by distraint; and, from other evidence, John Sitlington was too tender a man to take kindly to that form of procedure. In addition to being a middleman himself, he apparently acted as agent for landlords, one of whom was Robert Reynell, of Dublin. The Sitlingtons had an interest in land in Ballyclaverty, Ballywoodock, Ballywee, Ballycorr, Glenwherry, and Ballygally, the last two being probably grazing land. There was also a mill at Ballygelly, or Drain's bog, over which John Sitlington had difficulty with MacCulloch. A summons to a meeting at Doagh of an "association," in carefully worded language, would seem to indicate some tenants' organisation; also a letter from the rev. Robert Sinclair, of Larne, appealing for the reinstatement of H—— to those "rights of his ancestors," and against the tyranny exercised over "those simple, undesigning people," may have reference to a similar movement. A memorandum in the hand of John Sitlington, the elder, states the value of linen sold in 1749 —viz.: £932.

John Sitlington was living in Belfast in 1800, as appears from a letter addressed to him "at mr. Kelso's, foot of North street," by Alex. MacBurney, of Antrim, who also was meditating retirement from farming.

Quite a number of Getty papers are preserved, chiefly of the period of Edmund's father. One of them is a summons to a meeting of the Belfast volunteer company at Cuthbert's in 1789. Others are business letters and accounts.

The lists of tenants of Ballycorr, Ballybolly, &c., are interesting.

said lease granted to him the said William Brown by the said mrs. Norman bearing equal date with these presents and the yearly rent above reserved to be applied in discharge of the interest of said thirty pounds as aforesaid. The said John Sitlington to perform his proportionable share of all the covenants contained in said grand lease relating to courts mills etc.

And the said William Brown not to disturb or molest him in the possession of the premises during the time aforesaid as Witness our hands and seales this day of October 1730.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of

us William his n mark Sitlinton. William Brown S

John Brown.

John Sitlington was interested in the meeting-house in Ballyeaston, and was a collector for the rebuilding of the house in 1759. Ballycorr was an old parish, in which there is an old churchyard, but no protestant parish church. Ballyeaston is a neighbouring village. The following is his return :—
for rebuilding the Meeting-House of Balleaston.

31st December, 1759.

The voluntary subscriptions of the undernamed inhabitants of Ballycorr

pd. John Sitlington	£1	2	9
pd. John Druman	0	1	1
pd. Will. Logan	0	5	5
paid Heny MacGee	0	1	7½
paid Jas. Morrow	0	2	2
paid Neal Love	0	1	1
Angus Love	0	0	6½
Mrs. Love	0	5	5
Wm. Hill	0	2	2
Wm. Love	0	11	4½
Pat. Henderson	0	1	7½
Heny. MacAfee	0	0	6½
Jas. White	0	1	1
Thos. Hill	0	2	2
Samuel MacMaster	0	2	2
	£3	1	2½

William Love
Anty. Kennedy
William Bell

Received from William Love		5	5
,,	,, Pattk. Henderson	1	1
,,	,, Wm. Hill of the bog	2	2
,,	,, Robt. Marshall	2	2
,,	,, Thos. Hill	1	9
	Widow Kenedy	0	6½

N.B. Those above with no sums at their names commissionors for taking the subscriptions did not see or would not promise till the collectors were going about and then they would subscribe.

To John Sitlington and William Logan comns for collecting the subscriptions of Ballycorr.

In 1770 a general beat up of "steepends" was made in Parkgate, when the following notice was sent to John Sitlington at Ballycor :—

Parkgate 23rd June 1770.

Sir We being appointed collectors of stipend for the parish of Donegore and having lists of arrears returned to us. We find an arrear of £4 10 0 returned upon you for a seat. We beg leave to acquaint you of this, and to inform you that we are preparing to settle our a/c. before the first of August ensueing. We are sir respectfully your most humble servants

Arth. Adair
P. Birnie

To John Sitlington
Ballycor

In 1764 John Sitlington built a new house, that is a house suitable for a comfortable bleacher-farmer's family, such as is still common all over Ulster. The following gives the items of expenditure, and is of value in many ways in regard to materials & money expended :—

An Exact account of the Expenses of the New House.

3rd February 1764.

To timber from Mr. John Gordon	£21	18	0
To timber from Mr. Greges yeard	24	10	0
To 248 Deals from Mr. Henderson	15	10	0
To 72 Deals from Mr. Montgomery	4	4	0
To 16 Do. from Mr. Nathan Moore		18	8
To 3,000 sleats at 11sh & 1 : 1 : 8 fraight	5	9	8
To cash paid Mr. Russel for lime	9	18	11
To lime got in Belfast & whitewell	10	10	0
To cash paid for freestone	5	13	9
To cash paid Mr. William Blair for laths	2	5	6
To Do. paid broad shaw & Alexander for laths	1	5	8

To Do. paid Abell hadaskis for nails	£8	0	0
To the carpender worke intirely	34	10	1
To the stocker worke intirely	8	5	4
To alliblaster for the stocker worke	1	2	9
To cash paid for bricks	1	14	1½
To cash paid the masons in whole	10	7	6
To cash paid the sleators	2	0	1
To cash paid the glasure for all	3	11	0
To cash paid for turning the banisters		12	8
Paid for drawing to W. Robinson, Js. Clemence & H. Scott	1	19	6½
Paid for ditto to William Silliman	1	19	9½
Paid for ditto to Robert Love	2	17	0½
Paid John Gardner for 32 days serving maisons		14	0
Paid Robt. Macalister for 52 days serving maisons	1	2	9
Paid to Jno. Wilson for 2 grats 76lb. at 6d per pound	1	18	3
To do. for locks and sundry other articles	3	11	2
To Mr. Cleark for 42½ yds. yellow pargin 22d per yd.	3	17	11
To 2 chimney pieces from Dublin	2	10	11
To the sawers for cutting timber & deals	2	19	1½

Ulster Bibliography.

By E. R. McC. Dix.

Continued from vol. xiii., page 23.

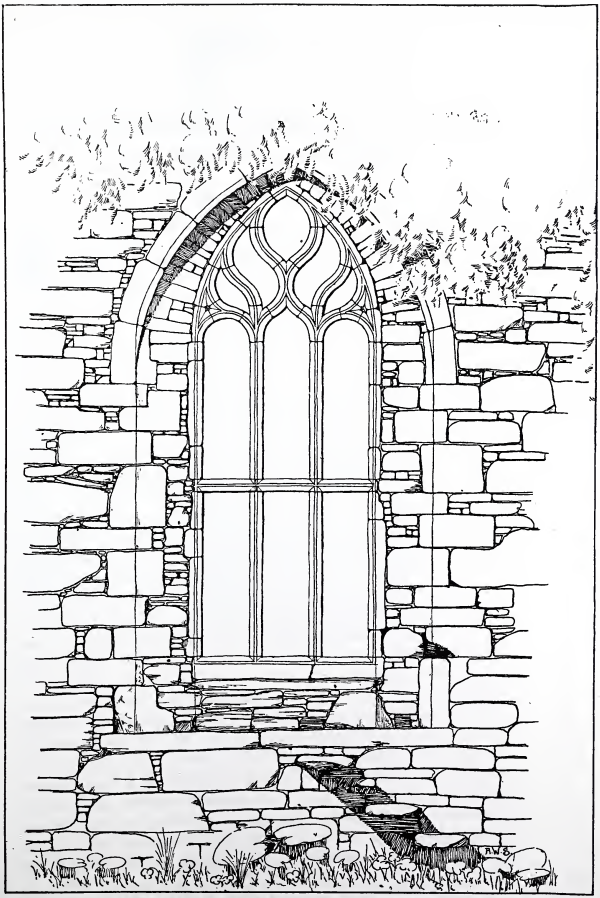
ENNISKILLEN.

Until recently the earliest piece of printing in this Town known to me was a "Sermon" preached in the Parish Church of Enniskillen by the Bishop of Clogher. It was published in 1805, the printer being "Edward Duffy."

During the course of last year, however, I was fortunate enough to acquire a Notice printed there in 1798, and so carrying back the press there for 7 years. The Notice is dated 12th Feby., 1798, and was issued by John Caldwell of Castle-Caldwell, and bears his name to it. It relates to the stealing of the shank of an anchor from his forge on the 4th November, 1797, and he offered £10 reward for the discovery of the "Villain or Villians," whom he denounces in no measured terms.

The imprint at foot is, "Hanna, Printer, Enniskillen," who took the opportunity to add, "by whom an apprentice is wanted." This looks like "business." I hope some other items of Hanna's press may yet be rescued from oblivion.

The full size of the Notice, measuring from edge to edge of the paper, is 8 5/12 (broad) by 6 10/12 (long).



EAST WINDOW, BALAGHAN FRANCISCAN FRIARY, COUNTY DONEGAL.

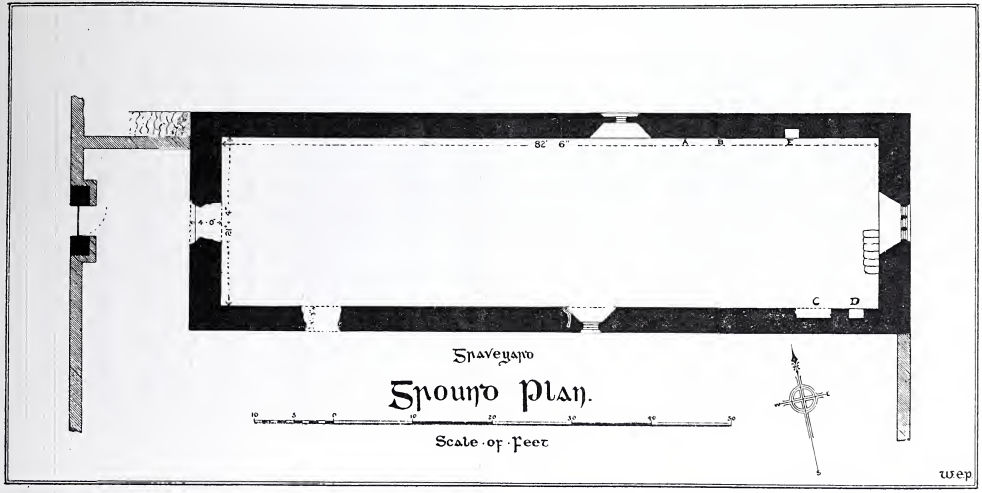
(From a drawing by A. W. Stelfox.)

Two Franciscan Friaries in Tir-conaill.

SOME NOTES BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

Baile-aghadh-chaoin.

THIS old house (now spelt and pronounced Balaghan), lies on the shores of Loch Suible, about a mile from Manor-Cunningham, between Derry and Letterkenny, in the Lagan. It is situated on a ridge not far from the Loch shore, with a most lovely prospect, as its name indicates—*Baile-aghadh-chaoin* (the place of the beautiful aspect). Only the church now remains, in a fair state of preservation, with a most graceful east window. The ivy is of a heavy growth, and will undoubtedly pull down or injure the walls if not speedily removed. There is a small wall-enclosed graveyard to the west and south, still in use. Two modern houses have been built against the north wall, which has caused the removal or destruction of the domestic buildings on that side; still evidences of a door into the cloister can be traced, also a square headed window. The site of the former is denoted by the letters A B on the ground plan. It was usual in Franciscan houses to place the dormitories and other domestic buildings, including the cloister, on the north side of the church, and sufficient remains at Baile-aghadh-chaoin to prove that this arrangement was there adhered to. Close beside these buildings was a running stream, with remains of other buildings still to be traced on its banks. Here would be the little community mill and stores and the fish ponds of a well-ordered household. On the opposite shore of the lake of shadows, nearly due west, was the great Franciscan house of Cill o'Domnaill, the ruins of which are still largely perfect. Sojourners from the centre of Ireland into north Tir-conaill, if making for Cill o'Domnaill, would take ferry at Balaghan, and *vicé versâ*, and there was much coming and going in the old palmy days in O'Donnell's country before plantation times. The church was built of heavy masonry, well grouted, the west wall being four feet thick; the jambs of the doors and windows are largely injured, as indicated on the ground plan. The east window, which is the feature of the place, is two storied, with limestone mullions and sandstone dressings much worn. There was a pointed west door, and also one, probably of a later date, on the south side; it was round headed. Near the centre of the south wall there is a single-light window, with a trefoil top, and east of it was a large window, now built up, and a



BAILE AGHADH CHAOIN FRANCISCAN FRIARY.

(From a plan by W. E. Vinkerton, of Derry.)

sedilia and ambry constructed below it, marked C & D on plan. There is also an ambry marked E in the north wall, near the east end. The total length of the church was 82 feet 6 inches, and its width 21 feet 4 inches. A very remarkable feature is the flight of six steps, about 2 feet wide, made by building slabs into the east wall below the window, rising from the south corner and finishing on the wide sill of the window. There is no trace of an altar. These steps were doubtless erected to give access to the furnishings of the altar and window from behind the former, but it is most unusual to find them constructed in a permanent manner in stone.

The oldest stone covered a grave in the centre of the church, but I could not decipher the inscription. It had arms cut upon it, and I could trace a chevron on the shield. There is a bullaun or rude font near the south-west corner of the church outside, adjoining the Alexander slab. On the latter is cut the following inscription:—

HERE LYETH THE BOD
Y OF ARCHEBALD ALE
XANDER WHO DECEAS
ED THE 31ST OF MARCH
ANO 1689. Etc.

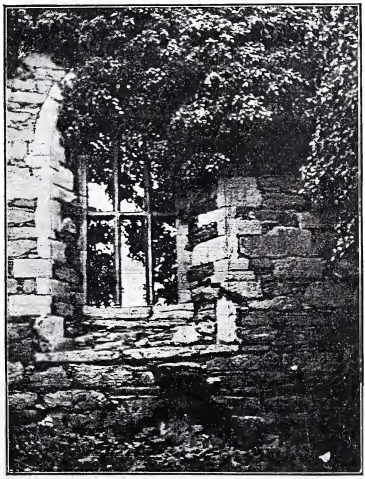
There was a Campbell stone, dated 1721, and one to Anthony Dogherty, with I.H.S., dated 1847; also many quaint little slates with monograms and inscriptions cut on them, along the west wall of the graveyard, mostly MacFadin, differently spelt. Along the south wall, about the middle of the inside, is a flat slab well cut, on six pedestals, in good preservation

UNDERNEATH THIS STONE
RESTS THE DUST OF
THE REV ROBERT REID FIRST
MINISTER OF THE PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH IN RAY FOR 38 YRS HE
DISCHARGED THE DUTIES OF THE
MINISTRY WITH ZEAL AND FAITHFULNESS
AND AFTER HAVING SERVED HIS
GENERATION BY THE WILL OF GOD HE
FELL ON SLEEP APRIL 5TH 1788.

In Archdall's Monasticon there is the following reference to Baile-Aghadh-chaoin:

BELLAGHAN; near Lifford; there was a Franciscan friary here, but we cannot find any particular account of it.

BELLAGHAN.—This, no doubt, is the present Ballaghan, about a mile from Manorcunningham, a small town in the heart of a rich and extensive territory called the Lagan, lying between Letterkenny and Derry. The Lagan—literally, low country—is the identical Moy-Itha, where Ith, who led the first Milesian invasion into Ireland, was met, defeated, and slain by the



IVY DRAPED EAST WINDOW OF BAILE-AGHADH-CHAOIN.
(Photo by F. J. B.)

Tuatha-De-Danaans. It was on this plain also, according to the Four Masters, was gained Tirconnell's most complete victory over Tirone. The battle is described at great length in the Annals under A.D. 1557, and may be read there with much interest. The Tirconnellian chief who inflicted this crushing defeat on Tyrone was Calvagh O'Donnell, the same who rose in red rebellion against his father, Manus O'Donnell, the distinguished author of the

Irish Life of St. Columb-Cill. The unnatural Calvagh, aided by a body of Scotch auxiliaries, took the field against his father, made him prisoner, and confined him in one of his castles. Shane O'Neill, surnamed the proud, thought this a favourable opportunity for humbling Tyrconnell, and accordingly crossed the Foyle in great force. The ill-used father quenched all vengeful feeling in his breast, and from his lonely prison sent a message of affection to his ungrateful son. He counselled him strongly to oppose the invader by stratagem and not in a pitched battle. The stratagem succeeded, for one night, when O'Neill lay encamped at Ballaghan, Calvagh stealthily approached, entered the camp without resistance, and slaughtered all that came in his way, O'Neill having narrowly escaped by the back of his tent, and fled with but two or three of his attendants to his own territory. But O'Donnell was not permitted long to enjoy the fruits of his victory. He soon after coquetted with the English, whom he treacherously introduced into Derry, where they pillaged and profaned the monastery. For this crime, as well as for his unnatural conduct towards his father, God visited him with signal punishment. In A.D. 1566 his life was cut short by a sharp and sudden death. It is thus described by the Four Masters under that date:—'O'Donnell (Calvagh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Dev, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine) fell (dead) from his horse, in the beginning of winter, *i.e.*, on the 26th October, on the public road, between Baile-aghadh-chaoin and the church of Rath (Ryemoghy), in the midst of his cavalry, without the slightest starting, stumbling, shying, or prancing of his horse, after his return from England, where he had been that year." Bellaghan is the contraction for Baile-aghadh-chaoin—that is, the place of the pleasant or beautiful aspect. Every trace of the monastery is now removed, for the present ruin is evidently of a spacious Gothic church, about which the people have no tradition whatever. The well Cabhartach, mentioned in the "Annals" as being near to it, must be the curious old well called Tober Slaun (healing well), in the townland of Drimoghill. The church of Rath, or Ryemoghy, not far from it, and where O'Donnell met his sad fate, is noticed by Colgan at page 510 of his *Acta Sanctorum*. He tells us that St. Cruthnecanus, the tutor of St. Columba, was "on a certain solemnity of our Lord's nativity invited by a certain holy bishop, Brujacius, son of Degadius, to go to him to the church of Rath-Enaigh (now Rye or Raymochy) in the territory of Tir-enna, and brought with him the holy youth Columba. After they arrived the office was recited, but the holy Cruthnecanus, worn with old age and the fatigue of his journey, was obliged to stop in the middle of the long psalm, 'Misericordias Domini in aeternum contabo,' when the boy Columba immediately took up the psalm just where St. Cruthnecanus left off, and continued to recite his every alternate verse till the office was concluded, though he had never been taught even to read this

or any other psalm." Ryemochy is now the name of one of the three parishes which make up the Lagan—a territory of large extent and great fertility. Here the plantation of Ulster fixed its most permanent abode, for to this day it is almost entirely occupied by the planters' descendants, about whom O'Donovan makes a very singular remark in his manuscript notes, which are to be seen in the Royal Irish Academy. He says that probably the Scotch Murrays came from this territory, because their chief in A.D. 1267 was Hugh O'Murray. Moreover, that from an early period a considerable number of the Tirconnell families emigrated to Scotland and returned with the plantation; they emigrated as MacSuibne, MacLaughlins, etc., and they returned as Maxwells, MacCleans, etc.

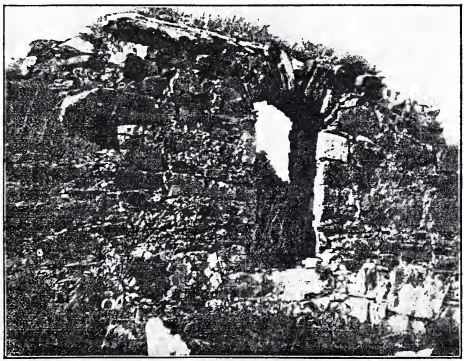
Baile mac Suibne.

This friary is situated in the Stewart of Ardes woods, near the farm yard and opposite the Dunfanaghy road station, close to the road. It is locally known as Cluan graveyard, an appropriate name, as it stands on a little knoll above the great meadow extending down to the bay. The ruins are of the most meagre kind, and would almost escape notice, bearing very little of an ecclesiastical appearance. They evidently consist of rude fragments of a church a few feet high, altered and knocked about for modern use. The old walls did not escape the planter, and he used it as a burial place. No ancient stones can be traced, nor are there any architectural remains sufficient to indicate a date. The east wall has entirely disappeared. Two rude windows, with no cut stone, still remain in the north and south walls, one of which, bearing a modern look, is shown in the photo. here given. The total length of the church was about 45 feet, and its width about 14 feet. There seems to have been a door in the south wall close to the west gable, but all is uncertain, so ruinous is the place, so overgrown with bramble and crowded with fallen masonry. In any other country but Ireland such an historic and picturesque ruin would have some care bestowed upon it, even inside the great miles-long enclosing walls of a vast demesne. Of course the Stewarts are not the Mac Suibne, and this house was founded by the old fighting clan before the advent of the Scotch planter. In the centre of the ruins of the church are three or four graves—one to Richard Wilkinson, dated 1800, and one to Mary Moffett, alias Wilkinson, dated 1791, and one outside the south wall with the inscription:—

IN MEMORY OF EMILY
GREER WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE MARCH 8TH 1840
AGED 36 YEARS REASTED
IN PEICE AMEN.

There could be found no cross nor inscription denoting the founders or the occupants of this little Franciscan convent, now so neglected and destroyed, once so beautiful, above the wide bay in fair Tir-conaill.

The reference to it in Archdall is but slight:—"Bally Mac Swiney, near Doe Castle, in the barony of Kilmacrenan. A monastery was founded here by Mac Swiney for friars of the order of St. Francis."



FRAGMENT OF SOUTH WALL OF THE FRIARY OF MAC SUIBNE IN DUN NA NGALL.
(Photo by F. J. B.)

Three Ulster "Evatt's."

I.—Ulster men visiting Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, South Africa, will find there an "Evatt" street, and in the public library a picture of Captain Francis Evatt, 21st Light Dragoons, after whom the street is named. Captain Francis Evatt went to Cape Colony in 1804 with his regiment, the old 21st Light Dragoons, disbanded in 1820. He served in the early Kaffir wars of the Cape Colony. He was made commandant of Fort Frederick, the earliest settlement of the place, now called Port Elizabeth.

He was commandant at the time of the first arrival of the colonists in 1820, and behaved with great kindness and sympathy to them. He had served in the Irish insurrection of 1798 as a cornet in Lord Ancrum's regiment of Midlothian Fencible Cavalry, a regiment with a good reputation for its discipline and humanity in that unhappy period. Captain Francis Evatt survived up to 1850, and is buried at Port Elizabeth. His tomb has lately been repaired, and will in future be maintained by the municipality of Port Elizabeth in honour of his kindness to the early settlers of 1820. I have a copy of his picture in the dress of the 21st Light Dragoons. His son, Henry Evatt, served as an ensign in the 3rd Ceylon Regiment, period 1809-10.

His brother Henry, originally adjutant of the Monaghan militia, also served in the 21st Light Dragoons as a lieutenant, and left the army 1814.

II.—Captain Francis Evatt, of Port Elizabeth, above mentioned, was the son of Captain Henry Evatt, adjutant the Monaghan militia, who was killed in the battle of Ballinahinch in the insurrection of 1798, where he was shot "near the gate of Lord Moira's house."

According to the entry in the burial register of St. Anne's Church at Belfast, he was buried there[1] on the day after the battle. The *Belfast News-Letter* of the 15th June, 1798, states that he was buried in Belfast on the 14th June, 1798, with military honours.

Captain Henry Evatt was the son of Doctor Henry Evatt, of Clones, Co. Monaghan. This Doctor Henry Evatt was the son of Henry Evatt, of Mullaghtagorey, Tydavnet parish, Co. Monaghan,

[1] This must have been in the old church-yard in High street, as there were no burials in St. Anne's.—Ed.

now called Mount Louise. This Henry Evatt was high sheriff of Co. Monaghan in 1698, and he was the grandson of Dean John Evatt, Dean of Elphin in A.D. 1613.

Captain Henry Evatt joined the ranks of the 4th Irish Horse in 1768. This regiment was called "Ligonier's Horse," and it had an excellent record as a well organised body of men.

Captain Henry Evatt was given a cornetcy in the 16th Light Dragoons, and served with them in the war against the American Colonies, being present at the battle of Long Island, taking of New York, Brandywine, and Germantown.

Captain Evatt married a Miss MacDowell, and his sister Eleanor married Hugh Fauls, at Clones, in 1806.

III.—The Third "Evatt" whom I desire to mention was James Evatt, agent of the Marquis of Bath's estate at Carrickmacross from 1830 to 1846, when he died, and was buried at Carrickmacross protestant church.

This is the Evatt referred to in Trench's "Realities of Irish Life." James Evatt had been for many years an official of the old Linen Board of Ireland, broken up in A.D. 1828.

He was the son of James Evatt, of Dublin, a member of the Council of the Guild of Merchants there, and was grandson of John Evatt, a land agent in Dublin,—this John being a son of Henry Evatt, of Mullaghtagorey, before referred to. In Shirley's "Monaghan" only two sons of Henry Evatt are mentioned. There were actually four sons—Humphrey, Henry, Audley, and John—and one daughter, Anne, who married ——— Smith, of Belfast.

I have a picture of James Evatt, the Bath agent at Carrickmacross. There is a monument to him in the protestant church at Carrickmacross, co. Monaghan. He was unmarried, and left his property to the descendants of his brother and sister in Dublin.

Audley Evatt, mentioned above as a son of Henry Evatt, had himself four sons—Raphael, Henry, Audley, and Kilner. The name Kilner is a rare one. It is a North of England surname, and a family of the name was in Dublin about 1756. The name Kilner Evatt appears in 1716. I would be glad to know were there Kilners in Ireland at that period, and if so, where?

GEORGE J. H. EVATT, *Surgeon-General.*

Junior United Service Club,
London, S.W., *July, 1909.*

List of Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers, etc.; Printed in Newry, from 1764 to 1810.

By E. R. McC. Dix.

Second Supplemental List.

Part V.

I am glad to be able to submit some further titles of Newry-printed books, etc. Though few it shews there are others not in the list and encourages the hope of future finds.

It is right to record also that there is in the Foster library in South Kensington Museum in London a copy of Abraham Fry's "Thesis on Agriculture," 1775. In the list I gave only a note of it, taken from a catalogue, which is not always a quite reliable authority. There is also a copy in the Lavens Ewart collection, now in the Linen Hall Library, and I give a full collation from it.

I have lately got some particulars from the Wills of the two printers, George and Robert Stevenson, and may later on submit them to the readers in this Journal.

1775.—A/Thesis/wrote upon/the most/noble/and/now universally interestive/ science/of Agriculture:/ With those, the humble Author's public affections of/ possess'd abilities, for changing all sorts of the/most spuriously forbidding sour lands (even with,/ or without Tillage) into exceeding milky, mellusive,/ and otherwise more gregitatively delightful fattening/ Pastures,/together with/ The very same mutaveal Alternative, for as favoura-/bly profitable a Metamorphose, and that for Advan-/tage to all Sorts of coarse, or otherwise defectively/ degenerated Meadows, etc. etc./ Abraham Fry. (*Robert Stevenson.*) 8vo., 44 pages, Page 1-2, Short title, A/Thesis/ on/Agriculture, etc; Pages 3-4, Title; Ps. 5-10, Dedication; Pages 11-16, Preface; Ps. 17-42, Thesis; P. 43, Errata; P. 44, Blank. Size, 7¾ x 4½ (cut).
[Lavens Ewart collection, in the Linen Hall Library, Belfast, /C.P. 205.]

1784.—*Memoirs* of Mr. Pitt. [*Vede* sale catalogue of M. W. Rooney, for Feby, 1876, p. 40, No. 928.

1785.—Siege of Gibraltar; A Tragi-Comedy. By Abraham Patterson. [*Vede* same catalogue, No. 932.]

1801.—"Justification by the Faith of Christ without the deeds of the Law." A Sermon delivered in the New Meeting-House of Newry, on Sabbath, 21st December, 1800. "William Laing, V.D.M." (*Robert Moffet*, Sugar-Island). 8vo. 50 pp.
[The Presbyterian Historical Society's collection.]

1806.—A Robbery Committed And Restitution made, both to God and Man. A Sermon on Psal. lxix 4. . . . Preached Upon A Thanksgiving-Day After the Sacrament in *Dunfermline*, Monday, August 11th, 1746. By Mr. Ebenezer Erskine, Minister of the Gospel at Sterling. (*Robert Moffet*). 8vo. [6½ x 4]. 28 pp.
[Magee College, Derry, Z.E. 16.]

1809.—A Short Address delivered in the Meeting-House of the Presbyterian Congregation of Newry, on the 25th October, 1809, &c. (The Jubilee of Geo. III.'s Accession). (*R. Moffet*). 12mo. 17 pp. + 1 p.
[Assembly's College, Belfast.]

Notes and Queries.

UNPUBLISHED HISTORICAL MSS. COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF DERRY.

1. The Rev. G. V. Sampson's MSS. 1800—1827.
2. The Rev. John Graham's MSS. 1810—1844.
3. James McCloskey's MSS. Statistical Reports of Parishes. 1820—1834.

All the above are believed to be preserved somewhere in Dublin. Can any of the readers of the *Ulster Journal of Archaology* state where they are to be found?

4. The survey and maps of county Derry, prepared in A.D. 1614 by sir Josias Bodley, are frequently mentioned in Pynnar's survey of A.D. 1618, but they have never been discovered. It would appear, however, from a letter in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs, dated "London, 27th Feb., 1837," and signed "P. O'Keeffe," that Bodley's survey should be found in the Lansdowne MSS. collection. Can any reader say if this is so, and quote the library reference and number?

5. Can any reader give the references and numbers necessary to find the original papers relating to the petitions and claims forwarded to the government on behalf of the eight regiments for payment and compensation for their services and destruction of their property during the siege of Derry in 1689? Ascertain the names of officers and men in each of these regiments either before or after the siege?

6. Is there any information available relating to the history of major Gustavus Hamilton between the 28th March, 1689, and 1st July, 1691 (afterwards created viscount Boyne)?

7. The rev. Thomas Witherow had the use of, and quoted from, "*Negociations de M. Le Comte D'Avaux en Irlande*" in his "Derry and Enniskillen," published in 1879. This is the correspondence of the French ambassador who came with king James II. in March, 1689, and attended at his court in Ireland till February, 1690. The papers are not at present in the custody of the family from whom he received them. Query, where are they?

PARISH OF LOUGHINISLAND, CO. DOWN.

The vestry minutes of this parish, dating from 1772 to 1870, disappeared in the latter year, about the time of the death of the late Dr. Drew, rector of the parish. Any information which would lead to the discovery of their present whereabouts would be gratefully received by

REGINALD W. H. BLACKWOOD, hon. sec. to the vestry,
Castlenavin, Seaforde, Co. Down.

COPY OF ADVERTISEMENT IN DERRY JOURNAL, APRIL 3, 1798.

OLIVER BOND.

TO THE PUBLIC.

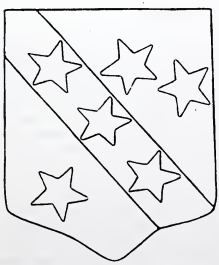
OLIVER BOND'S Business will be conducted as hitherto, at his House, No. 13 Bridge-Street, where every possible Attention will be given to render satisfaction to the Friends of the House.

Mr. BOND being at present confined in Kilmainham Gaol, under a Committal of the Privy Council, on the common and general Charge of *Treasonable Practices*, and denied the Use of Pen, Ink, and Paper, cannot himself address his Friends; but they and the Public may rest assured that nothing will be more grateful to him than a Trial by an impartial Jury of his Countrymen—the issue of which, he has a conscious Assurance (*if given*) will terminate in his Innocence.

Dublin, March, 1798.

What connection had Oliver Bond with Derry that this advertisement should appear in a Derry paper?—ED.

The following note is taken from *The Hibernian Gazetteer*, Dublin, 1789. It is a very good description of the old long bridge of Belfast as it existed at that period:—



Shield from the Old Long Bridge of Belfast.

"Here is a bridge under which the river Lagan empties itself into Carrickfergus bay, and is one of the most stately in the kingdom, consisting of 21 arches, all turned with hewn freestone, raised in the hill of Scraba, of which 18 are in the county Down side and 3 in county Antrim, the channel dividing the two counties running through the 3rd arch. The whole bridge, including the dead work at each end running over the marshy grounds, is 2,562 feet long, of which the 21 arches take up 840 feet and the dead work 1,722. The breadth of the arched part is 22 feet, and of the w. 19. It was built at the joint expense of the two counties, and cost between £10 and £12,000."

The key-stones of this old bridge are still in the old museum, College Square N. My old friend, S. A. Stewart, sent me the following note some time ago.—ED.:—

"As I can't sketch, I made a plan of the escutcheon on the old key-stone of the long bridge. The companion stone (date stone) bears the inscription—Henry Chads, junior (IVNior), 1696, but whether he was builder or engineer I can't say, or whether he only repaired the bridge. Isaac Ward says the bridge was built in 1690.

"S. A. STEWART."

Miscellanea.

The following notes are from a quaint and rare Itinerary entitled—*The Traveller's Guide through Ireland*, by the rev. Jo. Robertson, Edinburgh, 1806 :—

"Thirteen Brig Bay formerly considered the safest and most commodious on this coast [Down] has been abandoned for that of Bangor." Where was Thirteen Brig Bay and why so called?

"Before entering the town of Carrickfergus the remains of an ancient castle and a modern mansion called the Three Sisters appear." The writer's notes must have got mixed; the "Three Sisters" were the pillars of the triangular gallows on Gallows Green. "The remains of an ancient castle" are clearly not the large castle in the town, as it is referred to later on, as well as "the remains of a fine house built by lord Chichester." Where were these remains of this ancient castle?—ED.

"BEALLA-FEARSAD, from BEALLAGH, a town, and FEARSAD, the mouth of a river or harbour; the ancient name of the harbour and town of Belfast; Beala is the fine rath at Drumhoe, being 2,526 feet in circumference, called the Giant's Ring."

The above note is from *The Hibernian Gazetteer*, Dublin, 1789. We have never heard any Irish name given to the "Giant's Ring" before. Can any reader explain the origin of the above statement?—ED.

TROMAIRE, COUNTY ANTRIM.

"He never did any good after it, and is not there now, but up in Ballynalargy quaker burying-ground; he lost a heap of cattle over it." This was the story told me by the old sexton in Trummery graveyard one Sunday afternoon last summer. He referred to Isaac Bell, a quaker, who lived in the big house on the hill overlooking the old graveyard, where once a round tower reared its stately form. Part of the old church is still there, but the cloic-teac is entirely gone, so has Isaac Bell. The yard is quite crowded with graves, but a notice is up stating the local authorities are anxious to let or re-let ground for more burials. Land seems scarce about old Trummery, and so old quaker Bell levelled the grand old fort a few paces north of the crowded graveyard, with the result so clearly told by my garrulous informant. Still its site can be detected in the long grass waving in the breeze. Tromaire (the place of the elder trees) had many forts. It was close to Magh-rath (Moira), though in the parish of Magheramesk, celebrated in heroic times, and faithfully described by Samuel Ferguson and doctor Reeves. The graveyard itself may have been an old fort. Due west, in Lisnabella, are three forts, and one further west, in Magheramesk townland, all within a mile in a straight line. It is but a mile to the quaker burying-place to the north-east, and half-way there is the large fort of Magberaberry, known as Spence's fort. Isaac Bell might have spared Tromaire fort, and put his name on it, and not "lost a heap of cattle over it."—ED.

CASHEL.

Closkelt, Parish of Drumgoolan, Co. Down, on farm of Robert Mahaffy. Originally consisted of three stone ramparts. The two outer ones more or less excentric, about 6 feet high; these have been removed. The inner one circular and when complete said to stand 15 or 20 feet high and loop-holed. At present about 6 feet high. Diameter of inner circle, 110 feet. Distance between inner wall and second wall, at most, 50 feet. Distance between second and outer walls, at most, 30 feet. Distance varied between inner and outer walls from 50 to 80 feet. Ditch or fosse originally between the two outer walls filled with water from springs. Fosse now filled up and water drained away. A great number of houses in neighbourhood built with material taken from this fort.

Visited 18/7/08.

CRANNOGE.

Closkelt, Parish of Drumgoolan, Co. Down, on farm of John Fitzsimmons. Greater part removed. Originally about 65 or 70 feet in diameter and piled round with oak props set at an angle and inserted into beams in bottom of lake, which has been partially drained. Oak poles bore traces of having been cut with a tenon to fit into blocks or trunks of trees sunk into bottom of lake. A number of quern stones found and a quantity of ground oats in a broken earthen vessel, also some whole oats, which crumbled away on exposure to atmosphere. An oar or paddle and part of a canoe also found.

Visited 18/7/08.

PILLAR STONE.

Ballyward, Parish of Drumgoolan, Co. Down, on the roadside leading from Banbridge or MacBride's Cross Road to Castlewellan. Material, granite; height above ground, 8 feet; average circumference about 9 feet. On farms of John Humphrey and George Buchannan, between the two on county road.

J. S. A.
J. M. MACKORY.

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